

25,000 Trained Nurses  
Wanted.  
Apply to the Red Cross.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune. FINAL EDITION

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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF  
TWO EDITIONS, SECTION ONE.\* \* PRICE TWO CENTS. IN CHICAGO  
AND SUBURBS. THREE CENTS.

# FOCH VICTOR; DRIVE FAILS

## AMERICA HOLDS FIFTY MILES OF BATTLE FRONT

## Half Million Troops Sent Over During German Drive.

Washington, D. C., June 14.—Military observers are convinced that the present situation on the western battle front not only permits but demands that the enemy's main attack be pressed without delay, as American aid is coming forward more swiftly than the Germans possibly could have estimated would be the case. The German coup must be attempted before the Americans can turn the scale of man power.

Official announcements show that approximately half a million American soldiers have landed in France since the German drive began. Already they have aided in stabilizing the lines as they now stand.

### Held Fifty Miles of Front.

At a recent day American forces had in all more than fifty miles of the western front. One element of Gen. Pershing's mobile forces, by direction of Gen. Foch, guards the way to the apex of the whole German wedge near Montdidier. Contingency, recently recaptured from the Germans by these forces, is close to the point of maximum penetration achieved by the enemy in nearly three months of desperate fighting.

Secretary Baker's reaffirmation of American confidence in Gen. Foch was made with full knowledge, for Mr. Baker was in Europe, in conference with the allied chieftains, when the plan of campaign now being followed was worked out. He knows why no effort has been made to wrest the initiative from the enemy.

### New Divisions Near Line.

The complete Americans divisions, the house military affairs committee was informed by war department officials today, are now holding sectors of the front battle line on the western front independent of the French and British armies.

These divisions, comprising between 6,000 and 70,000 men, are commanded by American officers and dependent upon their own military resources. The rest of the American fighting forces abroad still are brigaded with the French and British, and armed, transported, and fed by the allies.

The committee was told, however, that it is expected America will have four or five independent divisions in action in the near future, each division with complete artillery and aviation equipments.

### Location Kept Secret.

Location of the American divisions already fighting was not disclosed, but their commanding officers were given as Gen. Bundy and Bullard.

Among other things disclosed was the fact that Maj. Gen. Hunter L. Liggett has been selected to become corps commander when the American force reaches that strength, and to command the first American field army when it is organized.

Gen. Liggett would be chosen has been generally understood to have been by the war department, but there has been no announcement on the subject. He commands the forces in the field now.

### Ship Many Big Guns.

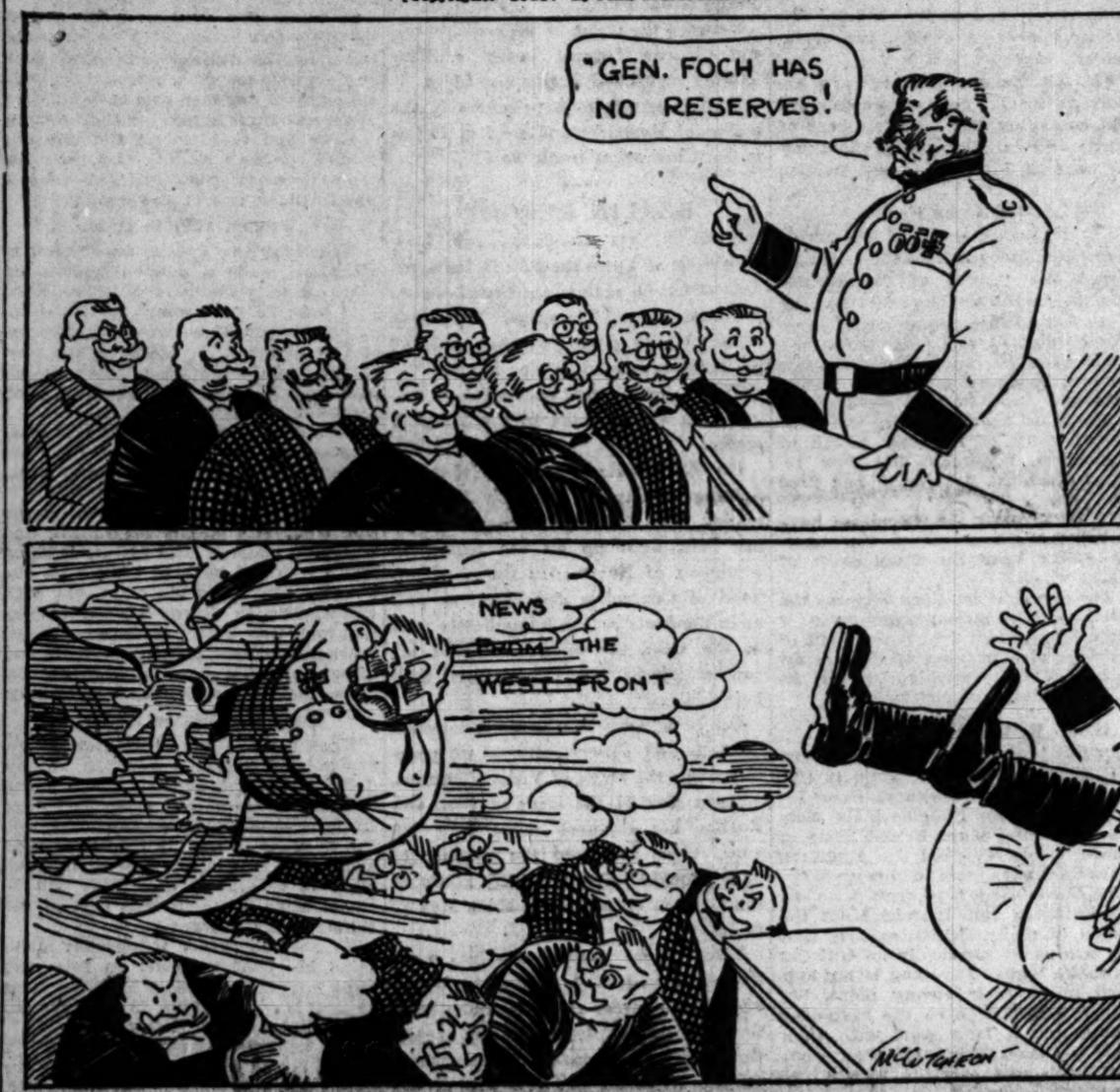
Considerable interesting information relating to war production was given to the committee also. Within the last two weeks twenty-four eight inch howitzers, sufficient equipment for a full regiment of heavy artillery, were shipped abroad.

Two hundred Liberty motors, it was said, have been delivered on foreign contracts, and 2,000 of them have been delivered to the American army now. Production of Liberty motors, it was stated, reached its highest point within the last week.

Production of the Hispano Suiza motor for fighting planes also was reported as encouraging. 200 of them already having been produced, and quantity production of the Bugatti motor, another fast engine, is beginning. Two hundred De Havilland bombing planes have been manufactured thus far and the light Bristol plane is reported to be coming along in good shape. Delays, however, on the Hanley Page bombing plane have not been completely overcome, it was said.

### GEN. FOCH SEEMS TO HAVE SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD

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### THE PRICE OF The Sunday Tribune will be

7 Cents a Copy  
By Carrier 5c per Month.  
(In Chicago and Suburbs)

10 Cents a Copy Elsewhere  
Effective Tomorrow

### ARMY DEMANDS STEEL; NATION FACES FAMINE

Pershing Calls for Two  
Million Tons of  
Projectiles.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., June 14.—[Special.]—Gen. Pershing has requisitioned practically all of the surplus steel of the country for manufacture of shells and railroad rails and as a result the nation faces a steel famine.

All the steel the country possesses must be devoted to war purposes, and manufacturers of steel articles not essential to the conduct of the war will be unable to obtain the raw material unless Chairman Baruch of the war industries board succeeds in developing a new surplus.

Gen. Pershing's requisition calls for 2,000,000 tons of shells and other projectiles and for 1,200,000 tons of rails and other steel products in addition to previous requisitions. Chairman Baruch recently estimated that war industries would use all but 15 per cent of the visible supply of steel this year and Gen. Pershing's new requisition will take all of that margin.

### Huge Supply Already Used.

Some idea of the enormous amount of metal being used up in the battle now raging in France is given by the estimate at the war department that 100,000,000 shells, containing an aggregate of 2,000,000 tons of steel, have been used by each side since the beginning of the German drive on March 21.

The additional requisition for two-thirds of that amount for shells alone is regarded as an indication that Gen. Pershing believes the struggle on the western front has only begun.

### Charge Steel Is Hoarded.

It is alleged by one high government official that the war department is hoarding more steel than it can use in three or four years. In one ship the emergency fleet corporation had 60,000 tons, more than a year's supply.

Mr. Baruch has called for an inventory of the entire stocks of steel on hand in the industries controlled by the navy, the war department, the shipping board, and other governmental agencies, with a view to readjusting the apportionment.

### Pledge Work to Illinois.

John M. Glenn headed a delegation of members of the Illinois Manufacturers' association which conferred with the war industries board today on the diversion of war orders from the congested eastern territory to the middle west.

Mr. Glenn said war orders would revive manufacturing in Illinois and the board promised to have a large volume of contracts placed with midwest concerns as soon as possible.

Effective tomorrow, therefore, the price of The Sunday Tribune in Chicago and suburbs will be 7 cents and the price elsewhere will be 10 cents.

### THE WEATHER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.

SUNRISE, 5:14 a. m.; sunset, 6:57 p. m.; Moon, sets at 12:39 a. m. Sunday.

Partly cloudy Saturday; scattered, probably showers by Saturday night; slowly rising temperature; fresh easterly wind blowing to southerly winds.

ILLINOIS—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; probably showers in north and

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.  
[Last 24 hours.]MAXIMUM, 9 A. M., 69  
MINIMUM, 9 A. M., SATURDAY, 56

2 a. m., 67 11 a. m., 64 7 p. m., 60

5 a. m., 66 1 p. m., 64 8 p. m., 58

7 a. m., 65 3 p. m., 64 10 p. m., 56

8 a. m., 64 4 p. m., 63 11 p. m., 53

10 a. m., 63 5 p. m., 62 12 a. m., 52

12 a. m., 67 6 p. m., 61 1 a. m., 50

Man temperature for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 68; normal for the day, 66; excess shade, Jan. 1, 212 degrees.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 58; highest since Jan. 1, 3.04 inches.

Highest wind velocity, 16 miles an hour, from S. at 3:27 a. m.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m., 66; 7 p. m., 66.

For complete weather report see page 17.

YESTERDAY ELSEWHERE.

Temp., Lowest, 7 p. m. High, night.

New York ..... 62 66 54 Clear

Boston ..... 64 74 52 Cloudy

Washington ..... 66 76 60 Cloudy

St. Louis ..... 68 85 70 Clear

Chicago ..... 64 80 68 Clear

San Francisco ..... 64 70 60

Galveston ..... 62 86 78 Fair

CLOUDY STORMY WINDY

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## "D. S." CROSS GIVEN TWELVE HEROIC YANKS

New U. S. War Medal Is  
Awarded by Pershing  
for Gallantry.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN  
FRANCE, June 12. [Delayed.—By  
the Associated Press.]—The Distinguished Service Cross, the new American war medal, has been awarded to twelve members of the American expeditionary force by Gen. Pershing. Announcement was made today that two officers, four noncommissioned officers, and five privates had been honored.

Six of the men were decorated for bravery in action on Feb. 23. Ambulance drivers, artillery men, infantrymen, and a private from the medical department comprise those honored.

Names of Honored Men.

Following are the citations:

Private (first class) Leo McGiff—Was on duty as a driver of an ambulance at an advanced post on April 12. During April 19 and 20 he made several trips to and from a dressing station reached by an exposed road in daytime for the purpose of bringing back wounded. On one of these trips the ambulance was blown from the road by an explosion of a shell and he was wounded unconscious by the shock. On recovering consciousness he returned on foot. Although he had not yet recovered from an injury to his back he wished to return to duty on the afternoon of the same day, notwithstanding the fact that he could not walk so far as the afternoon of the following day.

Private (first class) Fred A. Reinick—On April 4 was ordered to drive an ambulance to a dressing station. The road over which it was necessary to pass was under continuous shell fire. On the way to the dressing station he received a slight wound. In spite of the wound, which was dressed at the dressing station, he resumed his post. On the return trip a shell struck the car, seriously wounding him and killing his passenger.

Hero for Wounded.

Corporal Arthur W. Jones, Co. engineers—He participated in leaving a shelter and searching for wounded and bringing them back to the shelter in the middle of a barrage. Carried on with the rescue work after he himself had been gassed.

First Lieutenant Cornelius Beard, engineer—On March 17, at the front, he was knocked down by a shell explosion, which caused him to lose consciousness for some time. Upon regaining consciousness he began to search for his men. For over two hours he assisted Sergeant Reid and Corporal H. C. Hines in the trenches, part of the time under the fire of a German aviator and German shells. His energy and self-sacrificing spirit throughout the entire operation were of the highest order and deserve the highest praise.

Fight for Patrol.

Second Lieutenant Ralph Bishop, infantry—Was in command of a working party of about thirty men on the night of Feb. 28 when he encountered a heavy patrol of the enemy, which protected the advance of enemy assault troops. With coolness and courage he immediately placed his men in shell holes and fought off the enemy. Twice he walked through the enemy's and our own barrage to recover the remains of his men and to collect his own men.

Second Lieutenant J. G. Gleason, Infantry—Was a member of a working party which on the night of Feb. 28 was well out in front of an advanced post. His party encountered a violent barrage of the enemy, which protected the advance of enemy assault troops. He helped to fight off the German troops and twice walked back and forth through the enemy's and our own barrage to collect his men. When he heard that his lieutenant was in trouble he walked back again to his rescue where the barrage had first overtaken him.

Work Detail.

Corporal Ralph S. Sanderson, Infantry—Was a member of a working party on the night of Feb. 28 which was well out in front of an advanced post. The party encountered violent barrage of the enemy, which protected the advance of enemy assault troops. He helped to fight off the German troops and twice walked back and forth through the enemy's and our own barrage to collect his men. When he heard his lieutenant was in trouble he walked again to his rescue where the barrage had overtaken him.

Corporal Francis E. Hurley, Infantry—Took part in a daring raid into the enemy's lines in the region of — on the night of Feb. 28. He showed great vigor and entire carelessness and particularly distinguished himself by leading a patrol into an enemy dugout whose occupants had refused to surrender and from which sixteen prisoners were taken.

Leaves His Dugout.

Private (first class) Thomas Jolly, medical department—On March 6 while the area in which he was located was being heavily shelled by the enemy he showed extraordinary valor by leaving his dugout, passing through 300 meters of heavy shell fire, and although wounded displayed extraordinary bravery, giving a fine example of devotion to duty.

Private Charles Gunter, field artillery—Was wounded while reporting to his post under a heavy bombardment of his battery on Feb. 22. He nevertheless, served his gun during the whole duration of the barrage and although wounded displayed extraordinary bravery, giving a fine example of devotion to duty.

Private Edward J. Farrell, Infantry—On the night of Feb. 28, while in a heavy barrage fire on the — position this soldier twice ran through the barrage to assist a comrade who had been wounded near him in a trench and assisted in carrying a man back to a dugout where first aid could be rendered.

First Lieutenant Edward Hines Jr., field artillery—On May 22, 1918, while on heavy patrol against German photographic machines, in the region of Commercy and St. Mihiel, he engaged in combat alone five German

## AMERICAN OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—Today's casualty list of the American army in France contained 119 names and brought the total army casualties to date to 7,652. In addition a marine corps casualty list issued today contained sixty-two names.

### TOTAL ARMY CASUALTIES.

Reported—Previously, June 14.

Killed in action (including

201 at sea)..... 1,000

Died of wounds..... 3,029

Died of accident and other causes..... 419

Wounded in action..... 4,600

Missing in action (including

167 prisoners)..... 247

Totals..... 7,652

KILLED IN ACTION.

CAPTAIN.

Frank W. Hulst, Lewiston, Me.

LIEUTENANTS.

Ernest F. Saxon, Durbin, Conn.

George Stein, New York City.

SERGEANTS.

Michael A. Boivin, Cheboygan, Mich.

James L. Woodside, Stateville, N. C.

CORPORALS.

George Bell, Waukesha, Idaho.

Charles O. Brown, Peoria, Ill.

James W. Brown, Phoenix City, Ala.

R. S. Conover, East Greenwich, R. I.

PRIVATES.

Michael Bass Capone, 1888 South Harrison Avenue, Chicago.

Joseph H. Carlson, Hobie, Sweden.

John Coughlin, Glasgow, Mont.

John F. Ford, Memphis, Tenn.

George D. Hinchcliff, Mich., Ky.

Killian Jaworski, 36 Lincoln street, Chicago.

Harold G. Thompson, New Britain, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Merrill M. Barbo, Mayville, Wis.

Luther E. Barr, Springfield, Ill.

James C. Blackburn, Shawnee, Okla.

Leon Blossen, Columbus Grove, O.

Homer Brattin, North Adams, Mass.

Robert C. Brattin, Elgin, Ill.

Albert C. Clark, Watertown, N. Y.

Garet J. Finegan, New Brunswick, N. J.

Jeremiah Sheehy, Lyratrampana, Ireland.

Lloyd Sundeen, Kerkhoven, Minn.

CORPORALS.

Tony Brizman, 644 West Holt street, Chicago.

Leigh E. Butler, South Charleston, O.

Barry Garret, Windsor, Ill.

Wilbur F. Hanson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William H. Hezel, Congress Park, Ill.

Paul E. Jones, Harvard, Mass.

Jacob Kaufman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Lyden, Letterfrack, Ireland.

Carl Roche, Hudson, Mass.

Frank E. Webster, Woodville, Mass.

John J. Stets, 188 West Seventeenth street, Chicago.

Harold G. Thompson, New Britain, Conn.

PRIVATES.

George W. Bales, Cheboygan, Mich.

James L. Woodside, Stateville, N. C.

CORPORALS.

George Bell, Waukesha, Idaho.

Charles O. Brown, Peoria, Ill.

Buford Stewart, Manahaw, Ala.

Fitzmor, Zillah, Laona, Wis.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

PRIVATES.

George W. Bales, Shelby, Mich.

John H. Coyle, Waukesha, Wis.

Frank E. Malone, Mount Horeb, Wis.

Clyde Millard, Montpelier, Ind.

John A. Stange, Columbus, O.

DIED OF DISEASE.

PRIVATES.

Willie Couch, Newnan, Ga.

James Dodin, Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. F. Foster, Willowbar, Okla.

Wade Holden, Jefferson, O.

Clarence S. Partridge, Laramie, Kas.

John W. Price, Council Bluffs, Ia.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.

CIVILIAN.

H. C. Shaw, Cambridge, Mass.

PRIVATE.

George W. Gables, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles H. McCarthy, Tiffin, O.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

LIEUTENANT.

George C. Munsell, Waterbury, Conn.

PRIVATE.

John C. O'Brien, New York City.

## 15 CHICAGOANS TOLL OF BATTLES TO SAVE PARIS

Marines Only a Year Out  
of Civil Life Among  
Casualties.

Chicago's honor roll was augmented by fifteen men yesterday, the longest casualty list received here since the beginning of the war. Three men from this list are dead and twelve seriously wounded as a result of the recent heavy fighting in the Chateau Thierry-Saint-Mihiel sector.

The United States marines are well represented. Corporal John Petersen, whose name in the list is given as Peters, died of wounds received in action, and marine officers here believe he participated in the smashing action around Chateau Thierry, in which heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Corporal Petersen lived with his aunt, Mrs. Anton Lee, 1849 West Chicago avenue. He was a street car conductor. A month after the president issued his war proclamation he enlisted in the marines. While his unit was in England he met a Miss Lillian King of Pittsburgh, Southampton. After he had gone to France they corresponded and about a month ago he obtained a furlough, and they were married.

Other Chicagoans Killed.

Two other Chicago men are reported killed in action: Private Michael Dase Capsack and Nickolay Jaworski.

Private Capsack was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Capsack of 1934 West Fifty-first street. He was 21 years old and joined the naval corps in August. He went to France in October. He was formerly employed as a shoe clerk in Hammond, Ind.

Private Jaworski's aged father, Anton, was told yesterday of his son's sacrifice. The Jaworski home is at 922 North Lincoln street.

"He died not only for the Stars and Stripes but for Poland," said the father. "Poland will be free. Some of us must die to win our cause. Germans will be defeated."

### Injured Before.

Private John Malkas of the marines, who is severely wounded, had been carried once more in the casualty list. At that time his injuries were slight and he had written a letter to his mother, Mrs. John Malkas of 1205 South Union avenue.

"You are not worrying, are you, mother? I'll be home, all right."

Before going to war Private Malkas was in the employ of the Chicago, West Palms and Southern railroad. He has three brothers and two sisters.

Another marine whose details are not known is Private Richard E. Johnson, who enlisted the day after the United States entered the war. His widowed mother, Mrs. Eliza Johnson, lives at 1865 North Spaulding avenue. One of Richard's brothers, Ernest, is in the United States aviation corps, and the other, John, is in the quartermaster's department of the United States army.

### Delivery Boy Hero.

Two young brothers, a widow and a widower, Mrs. Freda Marcus are awaiting their details of the condition of Private Claus Marcus of the marines, reported as severely wounded. The family lives at 2605 Cortland street. Claus was 17 years old when he enlisted last April. He was formerly a delivery boy for a State street department store.

"I've got twenty notches on my gun for twenty Huns," wrote Sergt. Roy Dunbar in a letter received a few weeks ago by his sister, Mrs. Vera Hall of 9605 Avenue M, South Chicago. He lived at her home before enlisting in the regular army field artillery three years ago. Yesterday he was listed as severely wounded.

"He's got too much American gings to succumb to those wounds," said the sister. "He'll have more notches on his gun before the war ends."

### Mall Clerk Wounded.

Private Arthur J. Olson, reported severely wounded, went to Camp Grant in September as a member of the national army and left for France March 4. He was with Company G, Twenty-eighth United States infantry. He was formerly a clerk in the Chicago post office. He is an orphan and made his home with his sister, Mrs. Lydia Anderson, 600 North Lawlor avenue, Oak Park. In his last letter to her he wrote:

"This is 'Mother's day' and most of the boys are writing home to their mothers. I thought I would write a few lines to you and let you know I am well and happy."

Private Bernard E. Jackson, reported severely wounded, went to Camp Grant last October and sailed for France in March. He was formerly in Company B, Three Hundred and Forty-fourth infantry, but was later transferred to the headquarters troop of the First army corps. His brother Theodore is now in training at Camp Grant. The wounded mother lives in a cottage in the rear of 445 North Peoria street. The window flanking the two star service flag are three Liberty loan service flags and a Red Cross pledge card.

Peter the Avenger.

Martin and Agnes Wislowski fled to America from Poland to escape German oppression. In Chicago a son was born to them. His name was Peter. When America entered the war Peter, then 11, told his parents, "I must go to America for freedom."

"I must go to America for freedom." Father and mother consented, and Peter joined the regular army field artillery. Yesterday word came he had been severely wounded.

"He will recover and kill more Germans," said Martin. "It is for America and freedom."

Guarney Sergeant Charles F. McCauley, listed as severely wounded, was not known at the address given as his—1463 North Halsted street.

GERMAN PROSECUTES WOMAN.

Miss Walter Steffen appeared in the morals court, being Mrs. May Steffen, whose mother, Miss Alice Steffen, was accused of conducting a disorderly flat at 1463 North Halsted avenue. She was fined \$500, but the court pronounced that the sum the fine was reduced to \$50.

## HEROES

Chicago Zone Men Named in Overseas Casualty List.



CORPORAL LOUIS PETERSEN, U. S. marines, died of wounds, enlisted early in 1917. His widow, Mrs. Anton Lee, 1849 West Chicago avenue.



PRIVATE RICHARD E. JOHNSON, U. S. marines, seriously wounded, enlisted early in April 1917. His widow, Mrs. Eliza Johnson, 1865 North Spaulding avenue.



PRIVATE CLAUS MARCUS, U. S. marines, seriously wounded, was 18 when he enlisted last April. His mother, Mrs. Freda Marcus, lives at 2605 Cortland street.



PRIVATE BERNARD E. JACKSON, headquarters troop, First Army, engineering corps, killed in action, enlisted soon after the United States entered the war. He formerly lived at 1902 Haddon avenue.



PRIVATE NICKOLAY JAWORSKI, United States regular army, killed in action, enlisted last August and went to France in December. His mother, Mrs. Susan Capsack, lives at 1936 West Fifty-first street.



PRIVATE MICHAEL DANA CAPSACK, United States regular army, killed in action, enlisted last August and went to France in December. His mother, Mrs. Susan Capsack, lives at 1936 West Fifty-first street.



SERGT. ROY DUNBAR, United States regular army, severely wounded, enlisted more than a year ago. He was an orphan and lived with his sister, Mrs. Vera Hall, 9605 Avenue M, South Chicago.



PRIVATE PETER P. WISOLOWSKI, field artillery, severely wounded, was among the first American troops to reach France. His family lives at 2241 Hamburg street.



PRIVATE JOHN MALKAS, United States marines, severely wounded, enlisted early in the war. He formerly worked for the Chicago, West Palms and Southern railroad. His parents live at 1208 Union avenue.

## LOWDEN GOOD-BY TO THE ILLINOIS UNITS GIVEN OUT

Tells Them State Has  
Proud Record to  
Follow.

Springfield, Ill., June 14.—"No knights of old ever went forth to battle in as holy a cause as that which is calling you across the seas today, and I want you to know that I shall count that day happy, indeed, when some opportunity comes that I can do something, no matter what, to show my appreciation of you brave boys who are going to those battle fronts to fight our battles for us."

"We want you to know that, difficult though it may be for the people of Illinois to communicate to you all their pride in you and will all their love for you, that you will all your love for them and will go with you from the moment you sail, they will go with you in your training camps there, aye, they will be with you in the trenches and in the hospitals. Illinois is proud of you, Illinois sends her love, and I shall take back to Illinois the message that I have been face to face with her Prairie division, and that Illinois may know that her honor and her future are safe in your hands. Good-bye, God bless you, one and all. God keep you in this, the greatest year of all time we are in a situation to man everywhere."

The departure was the closing of the good-by address of Gov. Frank O. Lowden to the last brigades of the Prairie division when it departed for overseas service. This division is largely composed of units from Illinois, all of the old Illinois national guard regiments being included.

Makes Four Addresses.

The governor visited the different units at Camp Upton and Merritt and spoke to them on four occasions.

On these visits he saw practically all of the division just before they sailed. His talks to them were an inspiration to the men. They carried loving messages of friends and relatives in Illinois to men of the division and sent them overseas with a knowledge that Illinois, at least, was keeping an eye upon the Prairie division and had not forgotten it.

At the conclusion of one of his addresses the soldiers crowded around the governor and he began to shake hands with them. Before they dispersed, 3,000 had passed him and gripped his hand with tears in their eyes and thanked him for coming to see them.

"I have not seen you for six months," said Gov. Lowden, "and I want to tell you that, though you are conscious yourselves of much improvement during that time you cannot appreciate how great that improvement is because it has come gradually but I, who have not seen you during that period, can assure you that a magnificent brigade of trained and soldierlike upstanding men has been created during that time, and I congratulate you with all my heart upon the progress you have made."

Prairie Division Arrives.

All of the Prairie division has arrived in France. It was in anticipation of that arrival that nothing was said about the governor's visit to the troops. Now that all of the Prairie division are safe in France the farwell address of the governor, to them, is given to the press.

Veterans Interested.

Veteran officers of the brigade are deeply interested in the maneuver.

If the entire brigade is not theoretically wiped out before the night is over, some of the seniors will be surprised.

Gen. Martin officially announced to-day the big athletic carnival which will mark Independence day in camp by issuing a detailed program for the day's events.

## FEDERAL CASE AGAINST I. W. W. NEARS ITS CLOSE

The government will close its case against the 109 members of the I. W. W. on trial before Judge Landis early next week, according to Frank K. Nebeker, assistant United States attorney general, in charge of the prosecution. Presentation of evidence was started about six weeks ago after twenty-nine days had been taken up in choosing a jury.

Mr. Nebeker said that the government could continue to present similar evidence to that already given for a long time, but considered that it had enough to sustain conviction. Originally 113 defendants were placed on trial, but four have been dropped from the present trial because of illness or other reasons.

The prosecution spent yesterday attempting to prove that I. W. W. members, eighty strong, quit in a body and refused to fight a forest fire on a government timber reservation. Several witnesses were called, among them J. F. Delaney, hotelkeeper at Flynn, Wash.

He told how three men spent a day at his hotel on their way to the woods to call out the men. C. M. Buffam, Idaho sawmill manager, identified a saw ruined by a file driven into a log and told of other "accidents" and strikes. George Brown of Ione, Idaho, told of spikes driven into logs that wrecked machinery.

SEEKS HIGHER STEAM RATES.

A petition to increase steam rates, commissioners for steam heat in Illinois, was in order for Chicago soldiers.

Springfield, Ill., June 14.—Thirls of "No Man's Land," minus the casualties, are in order for Chicago soldiers.

Brig. Gen. L. C. Andrews' brigade tonight. After a ten mile march through dusty roads to the south of camp the brigade is in bivouac tonight on Hill 261, a timbered height on the Kishwaukee river bluffs, north of the divisional rifle range. On all sides of the well ordered camp heavy timber and thick underbrush close in on the infantrymen, and their retreat is hidden by the timber. The men of the division are safe in your hands. Good-bye, God bless you, one and all. God keep you in this, the greatest year of all time we are in a situation to man everywhere."

The departure was the closing of the good-by address of Gov. Frank O. Lowden to the last brigades of the Prairie division when it departed for overseas service. This division is largely composed of units from Illinois, all of the old Illinois national guard regiments being included.

Makes Four Addresses.

The governor visited the different units at Camp Upton and Merritt and spoke to them on four occasions.

On these visits he saw practically all of the division just before they sailed. His talks to them were an inspiration to the men. They carried loving messages of friends and relatives in Illinois to men of the division and sent them overseas with a knowledge that Illinois, at least, was keeping an eye upon the Prairie division and had not forgotten it.

At the conclusion of one of his addresses the soldiers crowded around the governor and he began to shake hands with them. Before they dispersed, 3,000 had passed him and gripped his hand with tears in their eyes and thanked him for coming to see them.

"I have not seen you for six months," said Gov. Lowden, "and I want to tell you that, though you are conscious yourselves of much improvement during that time you cannot appreciate how great that improvement is because it has come gradually but I, who have not seen you during that period, can assure you that a magnificent brigade of trained and soldierlike upstanding men has been created during that time, and I congratulate you with all my heart upon the progress you have made."

Prairie Division Arrives.

All of the Prairie division has arrived in France. It was in anticipation of that arrival that nothing was said about the governor's visit to the troops. Now that all of the Prairie division are safe in France the farwell address of the governor, to them, is given to the press.

Veterans Interested.

Veteran officers of the brigade are deeply interested in the maneuver.

If the entire brigade is not theoretically wiped out before the night is over, some of the seniors will be surprised.

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## BOLSHEVIST IDEA FOR LABOR AFTER WAR IS REJECTED

St. Paul Convention Kills  
Two Socialistic Sug-  
gestions.

BY FRANK EMERICH.

St. Paul, Minn., June 14.—[Special]—Two proposals by the Socialist element were defeated late today at the American Federation of Labor convention. They were offered by a group hailing from the Pacific coast, which hitherto has not been markedly active.

The test came on resolutions insisting that all work be under direct control of organized labor; that labor be supplied only through trade union agencies, and a readjustment plan for labor after the war, evidently inspired by Russian Bolshevik example, that all industries be socialized after the war.

President Gompers and Vice President James Duncan scored these proposals, Mr. Gompers declaring: "Our duty at the present time is to win the war and subordinate all else."

There was no roll call, and the Socialists were beaten by an overwhelming vote.

Urged to Buy Coal.

The coal situation also caused some discussion, resulting in the adoption of a resolution calling on the government to provide coal for war industries in the Atlantic states particularly, but also wherever else it was needed. John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, read figures on coal production and warned every one that coal must be bought at once for winter to ward off famine.

The resolution asking that J. Scott Nearing's Liberty defense fund be investigated was adopted in substance, the executive council instructed to investigate it and ask the department of justice to inquire into the origin of its funds.

No Special Rights for Women.

Women were defeated in their attempt to procure representation upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. A resolution providing that two members be added to the council and that these two members be women was voted down easily.

The defeat, it was explained, was not due to any opposition to women in the council, but on the theory that there should be no distinction between men and women, and that women should be elected on the same basis as men and not as women merely.

A resolution providing for the basic eight hour day in government work was unanimously adopted, but it was carefully explained that it did not mean that workers would be restricted to eight hours in such work by any means.

The convention stood with bowed heads this morning in honor of Flag day, during which period President Gompers paid tribute to the flag.

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He told how three men spent a day at his hotel on their way to the woods to call out the men. C. M. Buffam, Idaho sawmill manager, identified a saw ruined by a file driven into a log and told of other "accidents" and strikes.

The 700 striking employees of the Mark Manufacturing company Evans are expected to return to their positions on Monday at an increase of 3 cents an hour, which the company has offered. They struck for a raise of 5 cents and the reinstatement of five men who were discharged by the firm. The five have found work elsewhere.

# The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 2, 1896, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.

*"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."*

—Stephen Decatur.

## TO REHABILITATE RUSSIA.

German penetration of Russia and the subordination of Austria create the greatest military empire with the greatest resources in men and material that the world has ever known.

German penetration of Russia, allowed to proceed successfully, confronts the allies with the necessity of continuing the fight until they have smashed Germany or of conceding the failure of the major purpose against central Europe. The world will have no different conditions, but such conditions as it had will be worse than they were before the war.

The possibility of an agreement flowing from such a defeat of Germany as would indicate the futility of her efforts, such a defeat as would evoke willingness to restore Belgium, give compensation for damages, return Alsace, etc.—this possibility seems to disappear. Germany, in view of what is happening in central and eastern Europe, could agree to all conditions affecting western Europe and yet be augmented in strength and unmoved in purpose.

The world then would have gained nothing in reality or prospect. The danger to its tolerable conditions of life which it saw in 1914 would be greater. The enemy of these conditions would be stronger.

With Russia rehabilitated the situation would change. With Germany out of Russia a reduction of Germany to proportions and the mood necessary for world peace would not require the absolute subjection of the German nation to the will of the rest of the world. A military defeat of the forces of central Europe could change the German purpose and possibly force Germany into harmony with world ideas and hopes. But short of the most complete and comprehensive annihilation of German military resistance the war will not accomplish its purpose if the Russian situation remains as it is.

Therefore the rehabilitation of Russia is the essence of the allied cause against Germany. Its collapse under Bolshevik disorder and disorganization meant not only the release of German military power against western Europe, but it meant the agrandissement of Germany in all the respects which made the world dangerous.

There are the elements of national resurrection in Russia. If it is possible to foster and strengthen them now, they may restore Russia in time to be of influence in the determining of this war. If they have to wait the slow fostering and strengthening of time they may be of influence merely in making another war.

The hope of the allies must be that a way can be found of intervening in Russia in such force and with such encouragement that not only will pressure be renewed upon Germany in the east, but that the Russians will be awakened to make their fight against German aggression now when it may count for the betterment of world conditions.

The practical difficulties in the way of intervention are great. They cannot be prohibitive. Japan is virtually untouched by the war and is stronger than ever. Japan cannot want a Germanised Russia upon her back. She has a problem now which the war has not presented before. It ought to be possible to reconcile Japanese pride to the necessity of furnishing the largest and most effective force and to reconcile Russian apprehensions and pride to the acceptance of the intervention of a mixed expedition, in which admittedly the Japanese were to carry the greatest responsibility.

Russia must be strengthened and encouraged to resistance, to a desire to resume her place and influence in the world, relieved of autocracy, charmed by proletarian disorder and competent as a ravaged nation in a democratic scheme.

## LABOR IS ALL THERE.

Every little while an opportunity is presented of calling attention to the steadfastness of organized labor on principles of democratic soundness and the prevailing social order. With public opinion frequently distorted as to the organic soundness of organized labor in this republic by the violence of strikes and the ferocity and venality of some of the German sympathizers will make it important to emphasize from time to time that union labor is an energetic, patriotic, sound, and determined element in this republic.

In the emergency when democracy is hit by fire abroad and nibbled at by foes within, organized labor is pro-war, anti-German, pro-democracy, anti-Bolshevik—solid, substantial, hard-headed, and hard at work.

The declarations of the St. Paul convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm the allegiance of organized labor to every principle of this republic.

Next Labor day will be patriots' day, when labor testifies to its determination to win this war.

## MERCURIAL MR. CREEL.

George Creel is now doing some more explaining. It is a role which has become increasingly familiar for the exuberant director of the committee on public information. Mr. Creel must begin to count that week lost when he does not have to apologize to somebody.

Just now he is fessing up that he was indiscreet in making certain reflections on congress and the Supreme court of the United States. Most of the articles in question, he explains, were written in the heat of a campaign, when he was turning out thousands of words a day, a task which gave him little opportunity for "careful thought or revision."

There is something engaging about Mr. Creel's ingenuous candor. "Why, yes, I got excited," he says in effect, "and maybe I called a few names that weren't nice. Please forgive me." Or, "I got tired and didn't think what I was saying. I didn't mean anything by it."

Well, we are enlightened enough to believe that among the qualifications for high office some degree of self-control and mental stability is important. A political campaign is one thing and the discharge of a public trust is, after all, quite another. But George Creel never seems to forget that he is not still engaged in a campaign. His position implies that it is his responsibility to furnish the public with reliable information concerning

the activities of the government; instead of which his mercurial temperament constantly leads him into the most partisan of politics.

## LOCAL PREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE.

What was said the other day of the duty of the nation to prepare for the reconstruction period after the war applies to Chicago. What is occurring in the nation on a large scale is occurring in Chicago on a scale by no means small. Most important is the question of the displacement and replacement of labor. Tens of thousands of Chicagoans already have been called into the national service. If the war continues our army and navy will expand and all the war industries will expand with them. This will mean the drawing of still more Chicago men from their normal employment. When peace comes, places must be found for them. In time, of course, they would find their way back to their employment, but there will be a period of hesitation, delay, and readjustment.

With this in mind, it already has been urged that necessary and beneficial public works be planned for now to be begun when peace comes. In Illinois Gov. Lowden has indorsed a bond issue of \$60,000,000 for good roads, to be submitted at our November election, but not to be expended until after the war. This work would give employment. The waterway project ought to be ready to begin work upon when peace comes. Other work under state auspices might be planned, such as land reclamation and forestation.

In Chicago we have a great many things crying out to be done, especially features in the city plan; for example, the South Water street market, the South Shore outer drive, the Ogden avenue extension and improvement.

All of these projects have preliminaries which must be got out of the way before actual physical work is begun. Let us get these preliminaries over now. Let us take the necessary legal steps, let us get our agreements made, any required ordinances or law passed, consents obtained or objections cleared away. This will save the long delays which do so much to defeat public projects; but above everything else, it will give work for thousands of men pending the return of normal peace conditions.

The world then would have gained nothing in reality or prospect. The danger to its tolerable conditions of life which it saw in 1914 would be greater. The enemy of these conditions would be stronger.

With Russia rehabilitated the situation would change. With Germany out of Russia a reduction of Germany to proportions and the mood necessary for world peace would not require the absolute subjection of the German nation to the will of the rest of the world. A military defeat of the forces of central Europe could change the German purpose and possibly force Germany into harmony with world ideas and hopes. But short of the most complete and comprehensive annihilation of German military resistance the war will not accomplish its purpose if the Russian situation remains as it is.

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The hope of the allies must be that a way can be found of intervening in Russia in such force and with such encouragement that not only will pressure be renewed upon Germany in the east, but that the Russians will be awakened to make their fight against German aggression now when it may count for the betterment of world conditions.

The practical difficulties in the way of intervention are great. They cannot be prohibitive. Japan is virtually untouched by the war and is stronger than ever. Japan cannot want a Germanised Russia upon her back. She has a problem now which the war has not presented before. It ought to be possible to reconcile Japanese pride to the necessity of furnishing the largest and most effective force and to reconcile Russian apprehensions and pride to the acceptance of the intervention of a mixed expedition, in which admittedly the Japanese were to carry the greatest responsibility.

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## DOCTORS MEET TO STANDARDIZE TESTS FOR DRAFT

### Medical Association Tries to Prevent Waste and Injustice.

Before closing the convention of the American Medical Association yesterday several hundred physicians met at the Drake theater in an effort to standardize the medical work of the draft boards throughout the country. The new draft regulations just prepared by the provost marshal general's office were given out and discussed.

Lieut. Col. J. S. Easby-Smith and Maj. Hubert Work, representing Provost Marshal General Crowder, explained the new regulations and answered problems presented by physicians from Arizona to New England. Thousands of physicians are members of draft boards and medical advisory boards. Although regulations have been sent to them, there has not been a previous chance to get as many of the physicians together.

#### Hope to Prevent Errors.

It is believed that as a result of the new meetings yesterday future mistakes will be eliminated to a large extent and every man available for military service in some form will be properly classified and drafted as soon as he is needed. Another hope expressed by the government men is that the administration of the regulations will be such that every person of draft age, no matter from what part of the country he may come, will receive uniform treatment.

Another evil which it is hoped will be remedied is the sending of men to camp not physically able to take army training, when a more careful examination would save the man the expense and the government the expense. One case was cited in which a man with a lame leg was sent by an Illinois draft board to a southern training camp. The man, who was perfectly willing to go to war, had never been examined by the examining board.

"It is costly to the government," said Lieut. Col. Easby-Smith, "to have the local boards send men to the camps when the examiners there will reject. There should be the greatest care in the acceptance of men as well as in rejecting them."

#### Look Cooperation.

"We are seeking complete cooperation between the medical examiners at home and those in the camps. The final decision on the acceptance of men rests with the camp physicians and surgeons, and to prevent waste of men on one hand and unnecessary expense on the other the two groups should have a perfect understanding."

"New rulings have just been made which alter the classification of men disqualified from service at a military camp. Those disqualified for any military service whatever should be placed in class 1. Those who are capable of being accepted for military service should be classified in special divisions under class 1, according to the new regulations."

Following the meeting at the Drake theater, Lieut. Col. Easby-Smith and Maj. Work met the medical aids of the governors of all states, who had been ordered to Chicago to confer with the men from the provost marshal general's office.

#### Question of Ethics.

At the request of the University of Minnesota, the house of delegates of the medical convention considered a question of medical ethics regarding the sale of a medical discovery. E. C. Kendall, a chemist working for Mayo brothers in Rochester, Minn., discovered an agent for the treatment of disease called "Thyroxin," which he attempted to patent. He has offered the proceeds of the sale of the article to the Mayo foundation at the University of Minnesota, except for 10 per cent of the profits, which would go to Kendall.

The judicial council of the association decided that it would be unethical for the university and for the Mayo's, who gave the money for the foundation, to complete such an arrangement. The house of delegates, however, voted to leave the matter to the discretion of the University of Minnesota, but added that it did not consider it advisable for a physician to have an interest or receive profit, directly or indirectly, from a proprietary medicine.

#### Sections Elect Officers.

Many of the sections elected officers yesterday afternoon. Following are the results: Pharmacology: Chairman, W. C. Basted of New York; vice chairman, R. W. McCoy of Washington, D. C.; secretary, Cary Eggleston of Minneapolis; delegate, A. Hirschfelder of Minneapolis.

Obstetrics and gynecology: Chairman, W. F. Brach of Rochester, Minn.; vice chairman, R. L. Egleton of San Francisco; secretary, E. O. Smith of Cincinnati; delegate, Cranville MacGowan of Los Angeles.

Urology: Chairman, Francis C. St. Clair Drake of New York; vice chairman, C. Herb of Chicago; secretary, J. J. Moore of Chicago; delegate, E. A. Belmont of Chicago.

Pathology: Chairman, W. M. Beech of Pittsburgh; vice chairman, Frank Smithies of Chicago; secretary, Horace W. Soper of Los Angeles; delegate, William Van Vickle of New York.

Physiology: Chairman, John T. Bottom of Boston; vice chairman, LeGrand Columbia, S. C.; secretary, George H. Pool of New York; delegate, George P. Mueller of Philadelphia.

Postage Stamps: Director of the Tribune, a good time to campaign for the campaign funds into the boxes, but the time to give an addendum.

### TRAGEDY ENDS ROMANCE

Mother's Effort to Die Reveals Futility Effort to Recover Baby She Says Was Taken Away by Father.



MRS. A. F. TELLANDER.

### PLEAS FOR BABY FUTILE, MOTHER TRIES SUICIDE

#### Tragedy Ends Romance of A. F. Tellander and Edna Irving.

Because A. Frederic Tellander, the father of her two children, consistently refused to tell her the whereabouts of Frederic Jr., her 5 year old baby, Miss Edna Irving, known for ten years as Mrs. Tellander, yesterday afternoon tried to kill herself by swallowing poison. The attempt at suicide was made in the office of Mrs. Josephine E. Lawrence, assistant superintendent of school service, in the county building.

Miss Irving, in the tragic sequence of a romance that started when she was introduced to Tellander, who is a commercial artist, ten years ago. They lived together as man and wife. Two children came, Philip, aged 9 years, who is now with Miss Irving's sister in Salem, Mass., and Frederic, the baby and the delight of both his mother and father.

#### Father Sues for Son.

They were living at 4516 Kenwood avenue until April 7 last, when Tellander departed suddenly. On April 8 he fled suit through his attorneys, Harmon & George, asking for the custody of the younger child, charging that the mother was not fit to have custody of him. Two months ago, the child was kidnapped, Miss Irving says.

Tellander steadfastly refused, according to the woman, to give her any information concerning the whereabouts of the baby. She finally went to Mrs. Lawrence's home, 935 Sunnydale avenue.

Thursday, Miss Irving went to Mrs. Lawrence. She was despondent. "I can't find out where my baby is," she said. "I will kill myself. There is nothing to live for." She showed Mrs. Lawrence a bottle containing poison tablets. Mrs. Lawrence quickly arranged for an interview with Tellander and his lawyers. It was set for yesterday.

Yesterday, Tellander and his lawyers arrived at Mrs. Lawrence's office. Mrs. Lawrence told the couple to go to her private office and talk things over. Miss Irving told what occurred.

"I begged him," she said. "I told him where Frederic was. He sneeringly refused. I was beside myself. I told him if he didn't tell me I would kill myself, that I couldn't live without the baby."

"Movie stuff," he said. "Why don't you die?"

#### Struggle for Poison.

"I took out the bottle and emptied three tablets in my hand. I went over the window and took two. He stood watching me. When I was about to take the third, he leaped forward and choked me to prevent my taking it. It fell to the floor and we struggled for it. He finally got it away from me and rushed out shouting that I had killed myself."

Miss Irving was rushed to the Iroquois hospital, where first aid was rendered.

Calvin M. George, attorney for Tellander, when told last night of Miss Irving's statement that Tellander had forced her into taking the poison, said:

"There is no truth in that statement. My client is now recovering from the effects of the struggle he had in trying to prevent her from taking the poison."

**PRACTICALLY NO  
DISEASE IN ARMY,  
GORGAS ASSERTS**

More than 80 per cent of the wounded and crippled soldiers of the allied armies in Europe can be returned to the firing line in three weeks, and there is practically no disease among those soldiers, said William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, in an address at a dinner of the Physicians' Club of Chicago in the Congress hotel last night.

The dinner was of a farewell性质 to Gen. Gorgas and Brig. Gen. Robert E. Noble, medical corps, U. S. A., who leave for the east today. They have been attending the meeting of the American Medical Association, which closed here yesterday.

The dinner was attended by many medical men in the uniform of the United States army and by prominent physicians of Chicago, many of whom are engaged in war work with the medical departments of the government.

### 21 YEAR OLD REGISTRY TOTAL PUT AT 744,865

#### More than 200,000 of That Age Already in Service.

Washington, D. C., June 14.—Nearly complete reports to the provost marshal general's office show that 744,865 young Americans who have become of age during the last year registered for military service on June 5. This is 26,724 below the estimate of the census bureau, but since more than 200,000 unregistered 21 year olds are already enlisted in the army, navy or marine corps, the military authorities find the result entirely satisfactory.

Mailed by 12,000.

Army and navy estimates place the number of 21 year old men enlisted at 206,724. This figure combined with the falling off in state registration gives a total of 355,889 which is slightly above the census bureau's which apparently missed the number of eligibles by only 13,000.

"It is confidently believed that this number will be made up by belated registrations yet to be heard from, including among them the registration of the absences which is accomplished by mail," said a statement issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder in giving out his figures on the basis of reports to date.

#### Total by States.

The 1918 registration totals by state are as follows:

Alabama	15,358	Nevada	561
Arizona	1,696	New Hampshire	2,000
Arkansas	13,208	New Jersey	20,574
California	18,854	New Mexico	1,074
Colorado	6,923	New York	69,520
Connecticut	10,380	North Carolina	18,743
Delaware	1,000	Ohio	10,250
District of Columbia	2,632	Oregon	4,540
Florida	7,860	Oklahoma	12,815
Georgia	17,715	Oregon	4,701
Idaho	2,788	Pennsylvania	63,237
Illinois	24,028	Rhode Island	8,845
Indiana	30,052	South Carolina	10,767
Iowa	18,028	South Dakota	2,108
Kansas	13,125	Tennessee	18,158
Kentucky	18,626	Texas	34,236
Louisiana	13,819	Utah	3,081
Maine	1,423	Vermont	2,000
Massachusetts	24,800	Washington	7,705
Michigan	35,799	West Virginia	11,523
Minnesota	31,059	Wisconsin	30,593
Mississippi	13,071	Wyoming	1,884
Montana	6,253	Total U. S.	744,865
Nebraska	8,875		

By an amendment to the army appropriation bill introduced today by Senator Fall of New Mexico, the secretary of war is directed to raise an army of 3,000,000 men under provisions of the draft law during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

The amendment further directs that all of these men be equipped, trained, and utilized in the war during the year.

#### ONE POLL PARROT, ONE HUN, 2 BAGS SEED INTERRED

Raucous voices must beware how they speak in German, for the ears of the government secret service are everywhere, even in the Brussels hotel. Therefore, one parrot, two quarts of sunflower seed, and a German onion are all interred.

Jeremiah Delaney and Martin J. McCabe, detective sergeants, stood at Madison and Clinton streets yesterday, and a raucous voice, as if in anger, hurled German expletives out through a window. So they slipped in and put their ears to the keyhole of room 42.

It was seemingly angry and uncanny German that they heard. They entered and there they found Leo Deringer, a yellow headed bird in vivid conversation.

As the language was that of the enemy they demanded identification. Then it stopped.

Leo, they found, is a subject of the Kaiser and is not recorded as such.

Further, Herr Deringer admitted to Francis Borsell, assistant United States district attorney, that he had bought no Liberty bonds nor given to the Red Cross.

Lewis F. Mason, United States commissioner, held Deringer under \$1,500 bond and he went to jail. The bird and the two quarts of sunflower seed offered complications.

The problem was solved by ordering the parrot interred in a bird store, under which local boards are required to reclassify all cases involving such marriages.

#### DRastic AMENDMENTS TO DRAFT LAW

Washington, D. C., June 14.—

Since the enactment of the selective draft law no longer will be accepted as cause for exemption from military service, except in the case of men who have become of age since June 5, 1917, who may be exempted if they married before Jan. 15, 1918, the date on which the joint resolution requiring their registration was introduced in congress.

Drastic amendments to the draft regulations were announced tonight by Provost Marshal General Crowder, under which local boards are required to reclassify all cases involving such marriages.

#### Price Announcement

It has become necessary

thru the increased cost of

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Cleaning and Dying industry

to advance the price to the public.

#### MARRIAGE PLEA NOW BARRED IN EXEMPTION EDITC

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## SATURDAY PAGE of BOOK NEWS and REVIEWS

Edited by Burton Rascoe

## Presuming You Are Interested

BY BURTON RASCOE.

AMERICAN POETRY" (Scribner's), edited by Percy H. Boynton, is designed, presumably, for use as a college text book. So far as it goes it is probably the best compilation of American poetry yet made. No fault can be found, I think, with the selections; every one is represented more or less extensively from Anne Bradstreet to Wm. C. Bryant.

One volume might serve as a reference work for everything of any verse value which has been written in this country from 1780 to 1910. The critical comments are all that one could wish them to be—concise, informative, judicious, and well written. Prof. Howard M. Jones' contribution on Poe is one of the best essays on the subject and his comments on Lanier and Whitman are models of critical insight and elucidation.

But you will note that the most recent poet represented is William Wordsworth, who died in 1850. Should not one be inclined to suggest that Moody was a somewhat overrated poet, an impression which Prof. Boynton also seems to share. Yet there can be little excuse for omitting Moody from an adequate American anthology. Still less is there an excuse for ending an anthology with him.

That Prof. Boynton would say that no verse has been written since 1910 which is equal to "The Deserter" is a bold statement. One might argue, or is it that Prof. Boynton confesses to an inability to distinguish between a good poem and a bad one? The inference is plain.

It is manifestly evident that American poetry since 1910 has prospered in a fashion equal in bulk, indigency and originality to any previous period. It were better, I should think, for Prof. Boynton to hazard a rebuke for overenthusiasm than to neglect modern poetry altogether. His action plays into the hands of those who are now in a position to discredit our national culture as lacking in initiative, and incapable of responding to the literature of their time.

And he could have saved his face with so little effort. Mr. Stanley Brathwaite has year after year found a hundred of poems worthy of inclusion in his several anthologies. Mr. Brathwaite's judgment cannot be dismissed for the ample reason that among hundreds of poems culled from among thousands there must be at least one poem possessing as much merit, say, as "The Book of Doom."

"The mission of the Volland books," writes the editor, Mr. J. P. McEvoy, "is to make children happy—so they are made of happy words, happy pictures, happy thoughts, and happy inspirations." I do not know the effect of these superbly illustrated little books upon children—though I can

## Gouverneur Morris' New Novel

BY ELIA W. PEATTIE.

I AM going to praise a book of Gouverneur Morris'. I do not remember that I ever did such a thing before Morris had a fine style in the early days and a genuinely artistic point of view. Then he became a highbrow for some time. I imagine very much more substantial and adapted to investment than a mess of potage. But after all, if a man has once been gifted with brains and has acquired a literary style, it is difficult for him to divest himself of them altogether. He will have a return of his appetite for them.

This, apparently, is what Morris has had in "HIS DAUGHTER" (Scribner's). It sounds as if it were the story of a girl, but that is because the title is not as fitting as it might be. It is really the personal history of a chivalrous, naturally pure, young American man, who by the ardor of temperament and by the devotion of woman, became a sensualist of a curiously unsettling type.

The theme bears a resemblance to Galsworthy's "Dark Flower," and as in the English book, women both good and bad lay claim to the man. In this, this avid yet single minded woman, and bad lay claim to the man. In this, this, the most tenacious fortress of the hero's virtue. The result is a nature warped from its first fine purpose, cheated of its ideals, its integrity, and its pride, and left at last with a hunger for pure and disinterested feminine association.

Such is to be found, perhaps, only between father and daughter. Frederick Dayton has a daughter, beautiful and responsive, cultivated and eager. But she died. Then there was revealed to him that another girl, not bearing his name, was also his daughter. He sought her out to find her the image of the daughter he had lost, only to be convinced that he must not reveal his paternity.

So, bereft indeed, he returns to the wife who has always loved him—the Soliloquy of his wandering existence—and found a little peace. But as the book closes, war engages him, and the reader has a hope that an aviator's clean death will take this man who wrecked his talents and betrayed his friends. In many respects it is a brilliant and consistent story.

\* \* \*

Risque, but Well Done.

BETTINA VON HUTTON is a delightful romancer. Let the critics say what they may; let the cautious falter as they please, the fact remains that she understands the mysterious art of making romance seem real and of transporting the reader beyond the usual and familiar, the dull and the obligatory, into the world of the imagination. Her latest book, "THE RAG OF SAFFRON," will not stand too closely scrutiny from a moral point of view. Not that one objects to the constitutional selfishness and cupidity of its dark little heroine—who, like most of the Baroness Bettina's heroines, resembles a monkey—for her soul came to birth through sharp travail before the close of the book. No, one does not mind a little qualm on that account, particularly when one is safeguarded against moral blame by the scampish furnished by an elderly and charming lady, aunt to the excruciatingly charming whose charms are as delicious as the pot pourri in a Chinese vase and whose virtues ever blossomed anew. The scrupulous moralist pauses before the 70 year old hero, the

## Spoofing Spooks, Gadzooks! And More War Books

BY RIQUARIUS.

Whenever I read essays on spooks, for all of my wood-wooding, I am convinced that they are written for children or at least for childish minds; but I am somewhat persuaded that all good children's books are written for adults. It is not necessary to call in as evidence "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass," or even Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses"; take up any well made juvenile, say the Volland company's "Peeps, the Truly Sunshine Fairy," and "The Funny Little Book" and you will see how much more there is to the making of one than into the making of the average novel or even the average book of peuro-scientific research that measures bunk with scale pans—as the Aristophanic Socrates determined how many of its own feet a flea can jump by dipping the cutey's paws in sealing wax. But Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "THE NEW REVELATION" (George H. Doran) is a very good reading and much better sport than "Sherlock Holmes"; you will like it whether you elect to scoff or pray.

You will enjoy the story of the silly little boy spook who handed Sir Arthur a bumble, with the result that a letter confidently sent to the "spirit's" "family" came back eventually and appropriately through the dead letter office. (You see, whenever a "message" turns out to be false, you explain it as the whimsy of some humorously "polter-geist," some phantom kinder who takes the greatest hereafter to be continuous April 1st.) You will be tricked by the anecdote of D. D. ("Nobody") Home, a gentleman who airtly, in one of his speeches, exposed another at the altitude of seven feet above the sidewalk. The evidence in this case was so light that Sir Arthur himself could hardly believe it. But I don't doubt it for a minute.

Or you will be glad to learn that in the next life you may lose your wife to the claws of a real spook mate. Between this and the next world, it seems to me that we were to be through the paper hoop, whilst the well trained animal kept accurate time with its tail. The spook had to that national emblem of the nation, "Le Cheval de Brousse."

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## NO NEW FEATURE IN NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PROGRAM

Platform Is Combination of "Isms" of Various Organizations.

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.

St. Paul, Minn., June 14.—[Special.] "Socialism" is the cry against the Farmers' Nonpartisan league chorused by its opponents. But it appears to have lost its old time efficacy as an alarm clock. The "ants" find it a bit difficult to convince the farmers that state owned elevators and mills are exempt in these days when Secretary McAdoo is running all the railroads for the government. A trifling hard, too, to dislodge the sublimated radicalism of shaking out superfluous middlemen when McAdoo has just fired all the railroad presidents.

As a matter of fact, the league's official program has no new stuff. It looks like a mixture of the "social justice" meet Moosings of 1912, President Wilson's decrees in the "New Freedom" of 1913, and a liberal portion of war time adjustments now in operation either in America or in the countries of our allies.

### Farmers Turn Socialistic.

In fact, it is weak tea contracted with, say, the report of the British war cabinet for 1917, narrating how far governmental control has now gone in Great Britain.

But the "ants" insist that the "official platform" is only a sample of the planks the league is seasoning in the lumber yard. They argue that the "dangerous" parts of the program variants they insist are left out. They assert that the league's propaganda is bent towards simon-pure socialism. They yell "Marxian" and declare it's all out of the same bolt as bolshevism. The word "soviet" is being used colloquially in Minnesota. The "ants" show that the league is working for international socialism. Some of them go so far as to hold up the "war aims" resolution of June, 1917, in which the league urged a declaration from the United States embodying the ideas of annexations, indemnities, contributions, or interference with the right of any nation to manage its own internal affairs, "thus supporting the new democracy of Russia in its declaration of fundamental principles," as showing the league a twin brother of the bolsheviks.

### Support Wilson War Aims.

In fact, this argument is now before the Supreme court in the cases involving the indictment of A. C. Townley and Joseph Gilbert in Martin county. The resolutions were adopted before President Wilson, as spokesman for the allied powers, enunciated the war aims of the allied democracies. After Wilson spoke, the league in its convention last March—where La Follette perpetrated his speech—pledged its unshakable adherence to the Wilson war aims in the strongest terms.

"Fraternal," shout the "ants," and lay up the chorus of "bolsheviki." Trotsky and Lenin are perhaps better known by names in Minnesota now than in Russia.

### For State Owned Land Move.

The opposition sets up that the league managers, as soon as they get their program working, will put in a plank. They are profoundly convinced the league has concealed up its plan for socialization of the land. State farms, they are saying, will follow state flour mills and creameries. Then we'll circumscribe the state with a booklet entitled "Are You Ready to Hand Over Your Farm to a Bunch of Socialist Adventurers? That is what Townley means, Mr. Farmer."

The fact that Townley and other high officials of the league were once Socialists is being hotly bandied in the right.

Townley says he was once a Democrat, too, and that he also was a Republican once. He says he left the party because they were "riden by Big Bill" and went into the Socialist ranks for one year, but jumped them, because the party was under strong control and it offered nothing practical anyway. After he formed the league the Socialists read him out of the party as not going far enough in his program.

Arthur Le Sueur, executive secretary of the league, is another ex-Socialist. For years he was a member of the Socialist national committee and of the executive committee. He was always supporting Berger and Hillquit.

League Supports Labor Candidate.

The "ants" point out that the league's support of Van Lear, Socialist mayor of Minneapolis, hooks it up with the Socialists. The league says it has a comparative understanding with labor, but labor picks the candidates in territory where it predominates, and that leaves back Van Lear as the labor candidate.

The league is finding it more difficult than the book written by Charles, though the book was declared, a book filled with gas and snakebites. The book through the handwashing and on this and protest they insist on its contents and that the book has stirred up war at home. The book is the big card the league's candidate, and if it wins the Republican nomination Monday it's dollars to doughnuts that the next governor will be a non-socialist.

**American Republicans Back Medill McCormick**

American Republicans of Chicago have informed the candidacy of Medill McCormick for United States senator as a man "experienced in public life, unwavering and loyal in the cause of progress." Resolutions setting the reasons for their action were passed at a massmeeting of 500 persons in St. George's parochial hall. Thirty-second place and avenue, John Boggsman, a commissioner, was chairman of the committee on resolutions.

**NOT BECAUSE AFRAID.** —Gammone, a soldier, who deserted command at Fort Sheridan forty days ago, was arrested yesterday in Chicago and held in jail for a hour before a hearing was had to return.

**NO, THANK YOU! HE DOESN'T WANT MAYOR'S 'SHEET'**

**Neither Does Minister Like Statements in Paper.**

Platform Is Combination of "Isms" of Various Organizations.

## DOWNSTATE MEN FIGHT DEAL ON U.S. SENATE RACE

**Voters Oppose Plans to Aid Foss or Mayor Thompson.**

Mayor Thompson and his organization's private publication, "The Chicago Republican," were assailed in two communications received yesterday by THE TRIBUNE.

In one instance a voter, who had been notified that he would receive "The Republican" free of charge for six months, protested that he would consider it a calamity for his neighbors to see "that sheet" in his mail box.

In the other the chairman of the committee which drafted the resolutions passed by the union ministers' meeting on May 27 denouncing Mayor Thompson as disloyal, complained that "The Republican" had been guilty of "gross misrepresentation" in an attempt in this week's issue to gloss over the action of the ministers as a mere trifle because it was the expression of only three men.

### "Truth" About Mayor.

The first one was from F. H. Tigue, 4026 West Congress street. Mr. Tigue inclosed a letter he had received notifying him he would receive "The Republican" for six months and his reply. The letter to him said he would be sent the city hall paper in order that he might "know the truth about Mayor Thompson, because the commercialized newspapers do not publish the truth about our mayor."

This was signed by Charles J. Peters, ward committeeman of the Thirty-fifth ward, in which Mr. Tigue lives. Mr. Tigue's reply to Committeeman Peters follows:

"Your circular letter informing me that I was honored by a six months' free subscription to that sheet called 'The Republican' has been received.

"I am still an American and believe in the policy pursued by the United States government at the present time. Therefore I will consider it a still greater honor if you will take my name off the list of 'Republican' subscribers. I would consider it a calamity for my neighbors to see that sheet in my mail box."

### Falsification Charged.

The letter accusing the Republican with deliberate falsification concerning Mayor Thompson was signed by Dr. John Thompson, superintendent of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

"The facts are," he wrote, "that the resolutions were ordered by the ministers meeting, and not the president, Dr. Stedman, appointing these three clergymen to express in proper form the sentiments of the body."

"These resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm and even some shouting by ministers representing thirteen different Protestant denominations in the city of Chicago."

## OSBORN TERMS FORD UNFIT FOR SENATE PLACE

Muskegon, Mich., June 14.—[Special.]—Chase S. Osborn, former governor of Michigan, will not withdraw from the race for the United States senate to succeed William Alden Smith.

Osborn, a former Henry Ford, as recommended by the recent Democratic conference at Lansing. Instead Mr. Osborn will campaign vigorously to obtain the Republican nomination and will make Mr. Ford's personal business and war records the chief issues.

The movement to give Mr. Ford the nomination and election unopposed is characterized by Mr. Osborn as part of an organized effort of Democrats in northern states to disrupt the Republican party.

Mr. Osborn in a statement declared that under no circumstances could he support Mr. Ford's candidacy, and that he would bend every effort to defeat him.

In his statement Mr. Osborn says:

"It is reported in the press that the official representatives of the Democratic party at Lansing, June 13, endorsed Henry Ford for United States senator and made a proposal to the Republican party to also endorse Mr. Ford before or after obtaining the withdrawal of myself and other Republican candidates. I would not even seriously consider withdrawing for the following reasons:

"I do not consider Mr. Ford a fit person for United States senator.

"Because during the national campaign, wherein the Democratic party created false hopes for votes by declaring 'Wilson kept us out of war' and implied that he could continue to do so, Mr. Ford spent thousands of dollars for hysterical advertising in support of this representation. All this and similar previous acts aided in the creation of public sentiment that retarded preparation for war and caused our belated participation, thus leading to the sacrifice of thousands of our men who would have been saved to us if we had gotten in earlier and particularly before the Russian debacle."

DOWNSTATE MEN

**FIGHT DEAL ON U.S. SENATE RACE**

promised for more than two years, is no longer a secret south of St. Louis. This proposed present of the four congressional districts south of the Vandals is said to be responsible for Thompson's insistence on remaining in the race.

It is now declared that such a delivery has been offered more recently to Congressman George E. Foss. It is reported this offer was made by certain of the old time federal crowd in Egypt to get into the race.

The idea of those engineering the Foss project is to combine old line Republicans, who have not forgiven the Progressives of 1912, with the Deneen organization, as it existed prior to Mr. Deneen's retirement from office.

**Watch Reception of Foss.**

Cairo, Ill., June 14.—[Special.]—Southern Illinois Republicans will oppose any attempt to deliver them to any one of the Republican senatorial candidates. That such a "delivery" to William Hale Thompson has been

promised for more than two years, is no longer a secret south of St. Louis.

The difficulty that confronts the Thompson and the Foss campaigns is that the downstate voters are for Medill McCormick. Long before the Foss candidacy was suggested the sentiment crystallized on McCormick. While the issue lay between McCormick and Thompson, there was only one popular side. The mayor, three weeks ago, it is asserted, would have been unable to get a majority over McCormick with the possible exception of Perry, which is the home of Harry E. Ward, the downstate man of the Thompson campaign.

**JUDGE HUMPHREY DIES IN HOSPITAL AT SPRINGFIELD**

Springfield, Ill., June 14.—[Special.]—Judge J. Otis Humphrey, 67 years old, for seventeen years on the federal bench of the Southern district, died tonight at a hospital, following an illness of three weeks.

Judge Humphrey underwent an operation some time ago and when on the road to recovery suffered a stroke of paralysis. He was born in Morgan county and had been a resident of Sangamon county practically all of his life.

He was a friend and supporter of Senator Shelby M. Cullom and before being appointed to the bench was prominent in Republican politics.

**Candidates Get in Line.**

There are old time leaders in southern Illinois who cannot reconcile themselves to supporting a man who was

of the first members of the Illinois delegation at Washington to announce his support of McCormick, and his lead has been followed by many others.

The Negro Republican voters, particularly through Alexander and Pulaski counties, where they are strong, are largely lined up with McCormick.

## A Real Comfort Kit

If you've got a friend in camp or "over there," send him a supply of

Charles Denby.

Always keep a case full in your pocket—for genuine smoke satisfaction.

Over 400,000

Smoked Daily

5000 Chicago Dealers

and—everywhere you go

6c

Open Saturday Until 9 P. M.

**OUR policies, as well as the quality of our merchandise, are based on the purpose to give every customer complete satisfaction; we refund the money cheerfully, if you are not satisfied**

**Best suits for men; ready for use; better ones cannot be made; fancy weaves 2d fl.; blues and black and kool suits 3d floor**

**H**ERE are the choice weaves of English, Scotch, Irish and American production; such goods as the most careful dressers seek. We can fit properly men of any size or shape; the clothes are master-tailored. No custom tailor can produce anything finer than these.

**Suits good to see; good to wear; good to buy; a great stock to select from**

\$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50 \$60



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

## Exceptional values in M-L-R Hart Schaffner & Marx suits

Before the present high prices took effect we ordered heavily; we got a big lot of these finest clothes. We pass along the "good thing" to you; when we have to pay more we'll have to charge more; but not yet. We advise you to buy now; better foresee your needs as we did; you'll save a lot of money by buying ahead. We did.

**Men's and young men's suits of extraordinary quality, in sizes to fit any figure; 32 to 56 chest**

\$20 \$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50 \$60

## Keep-Kool suits; 3rd floor

**They'll add to your comfort and enjoyment; scientifically made to fit and keep shape; feather weight worsteds, linens, crachas, flannels, Dixie weaves, Palm Beaches, silk mixtures. New colorings in greys, tans, blues, and stripes. We make a feature of sizes for big men, fat men, extra size men. A big stock.**

\$7.50 \$10 \$12 \$15 \$18 \$20 \$25 \$30

# Maurice L. Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else

Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago  
Minneapolis  
St. Paul

**Dixon's Keep Trucks Ready to Answer Roll Call**

See that your transmission and differential are kept free of friction. Use

**DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS**

Worm drive delivers great power, but it also develops friction unless properly lubricated. Dixon's Gear Oil keeps the gears happy and healthy. It prevents metal to metal contact. Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.  
Newark, New Jersey  
Established 1827

# HAYES AND BURDICK REACH FINAL IN CITY NET DOUBLES

## DEFEAT HARDY AND WAIDNER IN THREE SETS

Women's Team Title Will Be Decided in Play Today.

### Star Matches Today

Men's singles semi-finals—Hardy vs. Burdick, 3 p. m.; Hayes vs. Hubbell, 3:30 p. m. Women's doubles final—Misses Neely and Waldo vs. Misses Leighton and Falke, 2:30 p. m.

### BY GEORGE SHAFFER.

With both sides fighting against a stiff but incast wind, Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick yesterday carried off their semi-final doubles match in the Chicago City tennis championship, in progress on hard courts of the Chicago Tennis club. They defeated Sam Hardy and L. Harry Waidner, 6-4, 6-2, 9-7, and in doing so avenged their defeat by the latter in the final match of the city tournament of 1917 at the same club, which made Hardy and Waidner Chicago patriotic champions until their downfall yesterday.

While the prominence of the four principals made the Hardy-Burdick match the feature of the tournament to date, it vied in interest yesterday with the other semi-final encounter, in which it took five sets for W. S. Miller and J. J. Forstall, the Chicago Tennis club doubles pair, to vanquish Edward Oelmer and Art Hubbell, 9-7, 4-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1.

### Women Decide Title Today.

The first title of the tournament to be decided will be this afternoon, when Miss Carrie Neely and Katherine Waldo play. Misses Mary Leighton and Anna Falke in the final match of women's doubles. Miss Waldo yesterday defeated her doubles partner in the semi-finals of singles, 8-6, 7-6, in a contest which, though marked by the absence of smashing shots and hard strokes, was keenly fought.

Miss Waldo and Miss Neely both did some accurate placing, but Miss Neely, whose practice up to the time of the tournament had been limited this year, did not have the excellent control which enabled her to win the western section patriotic title holder last summer. Mrs. MacNeill defeated Miss Marion Leighton in the other singles semi-final, and will play Miss Waldo for the women's championship tomorrow.

### Hayes and Burdick Always Lead.

Hardy and Waidner played a plucky match, but Hayes and Burdick started in front every set, and kept command of the situation at all times. The stiff wind bothered all four players, but seemed to affect the losers more than Hayes and Burdick. Waidner in particular had a bad day, his lobes going out, and his serves failing, while he tried to temper his shots with the wind. Hayes piled up numerous points by passing Hardy and Waidner when they rushed up, shooting right between them sometimes, and down the ailes at others.

Burdick, as always, was steady with his overhead, and also kept driving to the feet of Hardy and Waidner through all three sets. He was a little off on lobbing for several games, but after he settled down, and Hayes had some points down, he won their opponents' heads for a big aggregate of points. Hardy's slipping service was interfered with by the breeze, and his side thus lost one of its good assets.

### Hardy Plays Good Tennis.

Hardy played a steady game, and lost in the direction which brought the game set from a tie at 4-4, and again in the third set, when he and Waidner led with the odd game, at 6-5 and 7-6. The losers, however, never were able to break through the sweeping back court defense of Hayes and Burdick.

All sixteen youngsters who represent the boys' and girls' tennis sections of the city are to meet at 1 o'clock today to the tournament committee at the Chicago Tennis club. Their final matches will be played this afternoon and tomorrow. Train service on the Northwestern railroad will stop at the club station, "Kenmore," in the 12:45, 1:30, 1:45, 2:30, 3:45, and 3:15 o'clock trains from the city terminal. Summaries:

### Men's DOUBLES.

Semi-final round—T. Hayes, Chicago Tennis club, and Ralph B. Burdick, South Side Tennis club, defeated L. Harry Waidner, Waino, and Samuel Hardy, South Side T. C., 6-4, 6-2, 9-7, 6-1.

### Women's SINGLES.

Semi-final round—Miss Katherine Waldo, South Side T. C., defeated Miss Carrie Neely, 8-6, 7-6. Mrs. Malcolm MacNeill Jr., defeated Miss Marion F. Leighton, Hyde Park H. S., 6-0, 6-1.

### Tilden Lands Two Titles in Quaker Net Tourney

Philadelphia, Pa., June 14.—William T. Tilden II, today won the singles and doubles in the Pennsylvania state tennis championship at the Merion Cricket club. In singles he defeated P. E. B. Miller, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1, and in partnership with Carl Fischer he carried off the doubles by defeating G. C. Shafar and John C. Bell Jr., 7-5, 7-9, 6-3, 6-4.

Tilden left tonight for Pittsburgh, where he is to take up the radio course at Carnegie Tech.

### Women Reach Final Round in Central States Tennis

St. Louis, Mo., June 14.—Mrs. Adele Yeager of Los Angeles, Cal., and Miss Corinne Gould, of this city will oppose Dr. Olinna Strickland, Miss Anna Henske, local contestants, for the double championship in the women's central states tennis tournament tomorrow. Mrs. Yeager will contend with Miss Gould for the singles championship Monday afternoon. Semifinals were completed today.

## FAIR "COMET" OF TENNIS

South Side Club Girl Defeats Miss Carrie Neely by Fast Play in City Championship.



Miss Katherine Waldo

MISS KATHERINE WALDO defeated her tennis doubles partner, Miss Carrie Neely, in the semi-finals of women's singles in the Chicago city championship, at present being conducted at the Chicago Tennis club, Ridge and Thome avenues. Miss Waldo began her match wearing a becoming green knit sweater with fur collar, but the match at once became so strenuous that she forgot all the chilliness, discarded the fetching sweater, and went after every point of the play, hammer and tongs. Miss Neely had been a strong favorite before the match, as she was western sectional champion in 1915 and last summer won the western section patriotic title in the tournament which replaced the championship. Miss Waldo is a member of the South Side Tennis club. For two or three seasons she has been regarded as one of the fastest of Chicago's girl players.

## INDIAN HILL WOMEN WIN FIRST CONTEST OF SERIES FOR CUP

### BY JOE DAVIS.

Women golfers of Indian Hill, playing over their home course, won the first of a series of five matches for an invitation team trophy donated by Mrs. Hathaway Watson of Indian Hill. The home sextet led with a total of 61 points, Onwentsa being second with 42, Exmor third with 30 1/2, Glen View fourth with 26, and Skokie fifth with 21 1/2.

Teams consist of six players and the club getting the most points in the series will hold the trophy for a year. It must be won three times to gain permanent possession.

### Miss Pearce Gets Best Score.

Indian Hill is a hard course for women, and the best card was 99 by Miss Ernestine Pearce, the Skokie leader, who scored 5 1/2 points, the other team leaders in this quintet being Miss Louise Fergus, 8; Miss W. France Anderson, 7 1/2; Mrs. Mason Phelps, 4; Mrs. C. G. Alexander, 1. The Nassau system was used, making it possible for a player to score twelve points by a slam in her quintet.

### Scores of Teams.

The team and scores were: Indian Hill—Mrs. W. F. Anderson, 7 1/2; Miss E. Klotz, 10; Mrs. D. Elots, 12; Mrs. H. Watson, 11. Total, 61. Onwentsa—Mrs. M. Phelps, 4; Mrs. F. B. Miller, 5; Mrs. E. Cudahy, 8; Mrs. J. Spindler, 1; Mrs. H. Brewer, 7 1/2. Exmor—Mrs. C. G. Alexander, 1; Mrs. D. Miller, 6 1/2. Total, 42.

Glen View—Mrs. C. K. Fergus, 7 1/2; Mrs. G. B. Burdette, 2; Miss E. Towler, 9 1/2. Total, 30 1/2. Glen View—Mrs. C. K. Fergus, 7 1/2; Mrs. G. B. Burdette, 2; Miss E. Towler, 9 1/2. Total, 30 1/2. Skokie—Mrs. C. H. Puppenhausen, 5; Mrs. E. S. Jackson, 3 1/2. Total, 25. Safford—2 1/2; Mrs. Trainer, 3 1/2; Mrs. M. B. Ord, 6; Miss McGuire, 3 1/2; Mrs. G. L. Sibley, 2 1/2. Total, 21 1/2.

### Stars Here for Big Match.

Miss Alexa Stirling, Bobby Jones, and Perry Driscoll, each brought the girls set from a tie at 4-4, and again in the third set, when he and Waidner led with the odd game, at 6-5 and 7-6.

The losers, however, never were able to break through the sweeping back court defense of Hayes and Burdick.

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### Rancher Takes Inaugural as Latonia Meet Starts

Latonia, Ky., June 14.—[Special.]—The Rancher's midsummer meeting was inaugurated this afternoon and was featured by the Inaugural handicap at a mile and sixteenth, carrying a net value of \$2,670. It was won in a hard struggle by Rancher, which beat Arriet by a head for the long end of the race. The Cutter landed in third place and Full Sow followed. Edward McLean's The Porter and Mrs. McLean's Uncle White each won a race, the former conceding weight and showing high speed for the whole trip.

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## MOTOR DEALERS MOVE TO LIMIT SERVICE HOURS

## War Measure Will Stop Repairs Sundays, Holidays, or Evenings.

### BY SHEPPARD BUTLER.

The American motorist is to be left to his own devices evenings and Sundays for the duration of the war. Cars that break down on a Sabbath afternoon will "stay put" until Monday, for there will be no service men to make repairs. The driver caught without a spare tire will court disaster, for there won't be any place to get a new one.

Members of the National Automobile Dealers' association, representing virtually every large city in the United States, launched this plan yesterday as a temporary measure at a meeting in the Hotel La Salle. The conference was called at the suggestion of the war industries board at Washington, which has intimated that the automobile men will do well to curtail their activities voluntarily and save the government the trouble of compelling them to do so.

### Already in Effect Here.

At a further session today the association will pledge itself to stop all service and repair work in establishments throughout the country at 6 p. m. daily and on Sundays and holidays. This arrangement was put into effect here this week by the Chicago Automobile Trade association and has been adopted by local trade organizations in many other cities.

Even the sale of gasoline on Sundays may be stopped in San Antonio, Tex., under this rule, and not a pint of "gas" or oil is to be had in the city between Saturday and Monday. In other parts of Texas a state law has been invoked and dealers fined for selling to stranded motorists.

### Lack Drivers for Army Trucks.

Southern delegates to the meeting were unanimously cheered when they reported this state of affairs, and arrangements were made to urge the plan upon oil, tire, and accessory concerns everywhere.

Other items of the conservation program, which will be embodied in resolutions and transmitted to Washington, include the abolition of all charge accounts, the education of car owners to care for their own machines, and the training and release of every possible mechanic for war work.

### Rights of Safety and Welfare.

Gen. W. B. Haldeman, member of the commission, read a long statement in which he says he is opposed to any more racing in Kentucky after the close of the present Latonia meeting, until the end of the war.

### Diseases War Today.

In the evening the Chicago dealers' organization entertained the visitors at dinner at the South Shore Country club. Today there will be discussion of the proposed increase in the war tax on automobiles and an address by Samuel Miles, manager of the national automobile shows, on the development of rural express lines.

### The Commission then adjourned to meet subject to the call of the chairman.

### Former Pocket Billiard Champion, Sherman, Dies

Washington, D. C., June 14.—Frank Sherman, former world's champion pocket billiard player, died at his home here today. Sherman defeated Clearwater and De Oro at Boston for the world's championship.

### Lincoln, Neb., June 14.—Footbal

games tentatively scheduled with Denver university and Washington State college have been dropped by the regents of the University of Nebraska for "reasons of economy."

### Make it give the limit of service.

But, don't add one extra dollar to your driving expenses.

### War-times make economy imperative. Practice it in operating your car or truck.

### Keep down your tire costs.

Use good tires—United States Tires.

Increasing thousands are recognizing the war-time value of United States Tires.

They are getting away from haphazard tire buying.

They are buying mileage—choosing tires that give most miles per dollar.

United States Tires offer supreme dependability and unapproached economy.

—both absolute essentials today.

There are five different types of United States Tires—one for every possible need.

The nearest United States Sales and Service Depot dealer will tell you which ones will serve you best.

## United States Tires are Good Tires



Chicago Branch: 1222 Michigan Avenue

## JESS REFUSES TO BE REFEREE OF JULY 4 GO

### Woods and Waters by LARRY SLOAN

#### QUESTIONS THEY ASK.

Chicago.—[To the Editor.]—1. Which would be the better place to keep a live box for holding wall-eyed pike, bass, and pickerel, in the lake with sandy sloping bottom, in two or three feet of water, or in a creek flowing into the lake? 2. What is the best way to gaff a big fish?

Answer.—1. If the creek is a brook of spring water and is colder than the lake you would prefer that. Rough water won't hurt the fish in a live box if you have a curtain of cheesecloth or other light material over the exposed side. A live box should be partially shaded and should be scrubbed with strong brine once in a while. 2. Gaff a big fish about two-thirds back or near the vent; give it the gaff lift straight over it, or the hook will catch in the mouth. If the hook is in the gill, pull it out and then wait to see what he is going to do, as most novices perform it. Gaffing a big fish may get a chance to box.

Chicago.—[To the Editor.]—How can one tell the difference between a pickerel,

# SOX TURN LAST STAND INTO RALLY THAT NETS 7 TO 4 TRIUMPH

WREST VICTORY  
FROM GRIFFS BY  
4 RUNS IN 7TH

Liebold's Four Hits  
Play Big Part in  
Uphill Battle.

Franz Faber has promised to pitch to-day for the Third regiment, will hold athletic meet under Third Harvard, who was provided with a big enough team to play in a 6 feet 4 inches above the maximum. When he signed, he was few days after he had defeated Yale, and were so enthusiastic about his physical condition that he was allowed to Washington to waive the right of recruits. Under the stipulation "We him with a uniform."

Contests Today

AS CLARK E. SANBORN.  
New York, June 14.—(Special.)—Bombed for five runs in the first game, the Red Sox were compelled to retreat and accept an easy loss in the series of four battles against the McGraw champions, who looked like champions this time. The final outcome of the combat was 7 to 6, the most crushing defeat the Cubs have experienced since they started their winning stride.

Four runs in that lucky span turned the score upside down, converting a two run handicap into a two lead, and the rest was easy. Frank Goldbeck, the California kid, who had been working on the slab with indifferent success and the same kind of support, vanished in favor of a pinch hitter in that round and Eddie Cicotte joined the trenches for him in the next two raids.

How Do Timing Hit.

Aside from the slabmen Liebold, Gandy, Weaver, and Shotten were important factors in Chicago's achievements. Little Nemo celebrated his relegate to second place in the batting order by driving four of them for safe hits and two of those participated in the run-making. Cicotte, too, had his hand in, driving in two others. Gandy made only one safe knock, but it was a pinch single good for two counters. Weaver led two scoring attacks, including the lucky seventh. But it is doubtful if all the White Sox efforts would have been crowned with success without the aid of Bert Shotten, who hotel two chances in the round that brought home the game.

The White Sox went after Ayers in the opening round with cheerful vigor and missed in two runs before he could retire them. That pair wiped out the tally the Senators had registered of 8 in their first half. The visitors had it in the third without a base hit, but a muff by Weaver contributing the run.

Shoffel Muff Costs Lead.

One hit, two safe bunts, and a muff by Shoffel were the prime factors in a pair of runs by which the Senators took the lead in the fifth, and was beginning to look as if they were going to stay there, when the seventh came around.

Weaver started the decisive attack with a deadly roller along the first base line, and frustrated Judge's effort to tag him out. Risberg's desire to tag on second, Shoffel pulled a single to left, scoring Weaver, and made second safe. The hit was off the bat of Shoffel, Ayers' bat had been broken off via Ayers. Murphy was passed, and Liebold followed his fourth strike into right, scoring Shoffel with the run that tied. Colling scored the catch.

Falsch hit a fly to left center, which Shoffel muffed, after getting set for it, and Murphy and Liebold scored on the break.

Tally Another in Eighth.

Wheeler, Shoffel, and Murphy manufactured the seventh run in the eighth round, making Cicotte's the most cushion. The Senators made one safety off him in the ninth, but merely paved the way to a fast double play by Gandy and Weaver.

Washington's first run grew out of a base and singles by Judge and Milian in the first inning. With one down in the home half Liebold doubled, Collins singled, and Falsch walked, filling the bases. Gandy stung a single to left, scoring Weaver, and made second safe. The hit was off the bat of Shoffel, Ayers' bat had been broken off via Ayers. Murphy was passed, and Liebold followed his fourth strike into right, scoring Shoffel with the run that tied. Colling scored the catch.

From then until the eighth Vaughn was in form, but began the eighth by



SIDNEY SMITH.

## FIVE GIANT RUNS AT THE START ROUT VAUGHN AND CUBS, 7-0

BY JAMES CRUSINBERRY.

New York, June 14.—(Special.)—Bombed for five runs in the first game, the Red Sox were compelled to retreat and accept an easy loss in the series of four battles against the McGraw champions, who looked like champions this time. The final outcome of the combat was 7 to 6, the most crushing defeat the Cubs have experienced since they started their winning stride.

It did not seem possible that the Giants could beat the Cubs today with Al Demaree hurling against the mighty Vaughn, but things were reversed from the usual, Demaree pitching one of the best games of his entire career, while Vaughn was away off form. In the morning the gamblers were offering 8 to 5 on Chicago. The odds should have been 8 to 1 on New York.

Cubs Get Only Four Hits.

Never once did the Cubs have even a good chance to score. They piled only four hits all told, and they were scattered over four different innings. No one walked and not once did a Chicago man reach second base. Demaree had his old high swift shooting over as it once did when he hurled for the semi-pros in Chicago. His curve was a regular look and his control was absolutely perfect. But it is doubtful if all the White Sox efforts would have been crowned with success without the aid of Bert Shotten, who hotel two chances in the round that brought home the game.

On the other hand, our Jim Vaughn, hurling leader of the league, was lambasted in the first inning in a most heartless manner. Jim wasn't feeling well, but he does not have to order to go out and win a game of ball.

There was a home run and four singles mixed up with a sacrifice fly and a base to the plate and a useless shot to third base. A whole bundle of awful things took place before the Cub realized they were liable to be beaten.

That Horrible First Round. Vaughn got Burns out in the first, then the bombardment began with Young poling a beauty drive to the distant fence in right center for a home run. Fletcher followed with a single and Kauf hit a double. Both did Hine Zim. Fletcher scoring on Zim's hit. He then tapped to Vaughn, who made a throw to third too late to get an out, and Rariden followed with a fly to Flack, Kauf scoring after the catch.

Flack pegged home and the ball hopped clear over Killifer's head with no one backing him up, so Hine Zim counted also and Holke ran to third, from where he cantered home when Rodriguez singled. Demaree then came forth and fanned for the third out, and the game might just as well have ended right there.

From then until the eighth Vaughn was in form, but began the eighth by

## NOTES

Washington again today.

Shotton started in right field, but the combination high sky and sun bothered him so much he was switched to left in time to help us a lot in the lucky seventh inning.

With Liebold on second and none out in the third, Collins sacrificed. Picinich fielded the bunt and they left home unguarded for a long time. Liebold could have scored, but no one grasped the situation until too late.

With Judge on second and Milian on first in the opening inning they tried a double steal. Judge got so long a lead Shoffel couldn't throw him out, so he surprised Milian by shooting the ball to second and getting the verdict with Collins' help.

Walter Johnson batted for Ayers in the ninth and led off with a single. Shotton chopped a hot one to Gandy and Buck handed the ball back to Chick in time to snuff out the ultimate rally. Collins disposed of Foster for the final.

The White Sox wore their white suits again and appeared more at home in them. There was an unconfirmed report that Comiskey ordered the uniforms disinfected for fear some of the Schwab germs which infected Jacks. Williams and Lynn might have crept into the other players' suits.

## NOTES OF THE CUBS

New York, June 14.—(Special.)—The Cubs go over to Brooklyn tomorrow to begin a series of four games.

Claude Hendrix is slated to hurl the opening against the Robins and is out to make his record seven straight.

Rain stopped the contest today just after five innings had been completed and the Giants did not care if it rained all the rest of the day. In ten minutes it was over. It was only a sprinkle, so the game was resumed.

Nothing has been heard from either Harry Weaver or Jim Vaughn since the first day of the Pacific Coast league began. This was due to the disappearance of Weaver. Manager Mitchell got Weaver home and was told he had started for New York Monday.

Coast League Clubs

Play Twilight Games

San Francisco, Cal., June 14.—Twelve games will be played by all the Pacific Coast league teams next Tuesday. This was arranged tonight by league officials.

## PINCH HITTER JOHNS WINS FOR BROWNS BY TRIPLE IN NINTH, 5-4

## IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS BY RING W. LARDNER

VOICE OF THE INSULTED.

CHICAGO, June 14.—With the score 4 to 3 in Boston's favor in the ninth, with two men on bases and two outs, Pete Johns, pinch hitting for Thoron, tripled past Strunk, scoring Geddon and Austin, and giving St. Louis a 5 to 4 victory over Boston in the first game of the series today. Ruth's bat drove in three of Boston's runs. Score:

BOSTON: AB R H B R H B ST. LOUIS: AB R H B R H B

BOSTON: 32 21 404 NEW YORK: 21 21 406

CHICAGO: 22 14 406 NEW YORK: 21 21 425

CINCINNATI: 22 25 470 PHILADELPHIA: 19 22 368

CLEVELAND: 22 25 425 BOSTON: 14 20 354

GAMES TODAY.

Wash. at Chicago. Phila. at Cleveland. New York at Detroit. Boston at St. Louis.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

New York: 1 7; Chicago: 0 6

Boston: 1 7; Pittsburgh: 0 6

Philadelphia: 1 7; St. Louis: 1 6

St. Louis: 1 6; Philadelphia: 1 7

Cleveland: 1 7; Cincinnati: 1 6

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

W. L. Pet. W. L. Pet.

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NEW YORK: 21 21 425 PHILADELPHIA: 19 22 425

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YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

# A ROSE TO KISS? SOMETHING WORTH WHILE? A LAKE IN WHICH TO DROWN?

If you are worthy of a kiss, you ought to be able to get it.

If you are looking for something to do that is worth while, the job will not be hard to find.

If you are not worthy of a kiss—if you are not desirous of doing something worth while—then surely the lake is a good place in which to hide your nothingness.

## WAR TIME DUTY! WAR TIME OBLIGATION! WAR TIME NECESSITY!

### PREVENT FOOD WASTE

### PREVENT LABOR WASTE

### PREVENT MONEY WASTE

A fellow who spends all of his time undertaking to do nothing except to live up to the worthiness of being entitled to a kiss, and he or she who recognizes neither duty, obligation nor necessity as devolving upon them as an individual, should listen to the wind as it comes from Lake Michigan bearing an invitation, "There is plenty of room in which to drown."

## A Piggly Wiggly Store—and Five of Them Right Here in Chicago:

ONE AT  
1334 EAST 55TH STREET

ONE AT  
2938-40 MILWAUKEE AVENUE

ONE AT  
3527 WEST 12TH STREET

ONE AT  
910-12 EAST 63D STREET

ONE AT  
316 EAST 58TH STREET

These five Piggly Wiggly stores are the advance guard of four hundred and ninety-five more to follow.

Today—(Saturday)—a Carnation to Each Visitor of These Stores  
OPEN AT NINE O'CLOCK SATURDAY MORNING TILL TEN SATURDAY NIGHT

Food products of a variety, including fresh Fruits and Vegetables, of more than one thousand items, each item priced by a swinging price tag.

Nationally known advertised brands of a most comprehensive assortment is the class of merchandise to be found in every Piggly Wiggly store.

A basket is loaned for use while in the store.

All packages are wrapped at the checking counter.

The operating cost of Piggly Wiggly stores is the lowest of any heretofore known method of retail distribution. This saving in operating cost is given to the consumer, affording prices in which are savings that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Come Saturday and look at a store that is absolutely clean—that is methodical in every detail—a store that looks different from any store in the world—a store that by its very looks impresses a visitor with a picture that they cannot forget.

And, when you come to see and investigate the truth of this advertisement, you will not be asked to buy and you will not be criticized for not buying.

You can look and be at home in this store and go through its four separate aisles upon a tour of inspection as to the merchandise, as to its cleanliness, as to the prices, and for doing this you will be handed a Carnation FREE that you may know that we were glad that you came.

If you see something that you want to buy of your own free will that you can exercise without argument with any one, without persuasion from any one, without intimation from any one, without suggestion from any one, without mental contact whatsoever with any one—if you want to make a purchase voluntarily—we, of course, will be glad to have you as customer.

The main thing, however, that we want everybody to know is, that it is desired to have Chicago women and Chicago men come and look at these wonderful stores—we will be satisfied with their judgment of our claim that Chicago will have a saving in her food bill that will go into millions of dollars by cashing in on the opportunity afforded by Piggly Wiggly stores.

Piggly Wiggly stores are a national affair with each city and town unit co-operating with all other town units toward a lower cost in operation and with ability to make lower prices.

While Piggly Wiggly is a national institution, the Chicago stores are owned and operated under license by Chicago men whose homes are here and by Chicago money.

It is contemplated that Chicago will have the Main Offices of the general Piggly Wiggly headquarters and that Chicago will be looked upon as the model Piggly Wiggly demonstration in low cost merchandising and will be a pattern for all other cities and towns throughout the country.

It is expected that Chicago will lead in Piggly Wiggly reputation and in volume of trade the entire United States or the world.



## FASHION'S BLUE BOOK



BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—The navy serge and silk combination is a dress which will be worn all summer for general service. This type of frock is susceptible of infinite variations. Among the more conventional models here is one extremely ingenious in its management of material. The bodice of the frock is navy serge and the skirt of plaid navy. Georgette is crossed by a shaped band. The braided band is black silk.

Capes are now being exploited in every type of garment. The latest application of the theory that a cape looks well on everything is found in a

number of black frocks completed by capes which are in reality light summer wraps. As may be imagined, there are all kinds of fabric combinations possible in this sort of thing.

A black Georgette frock trimmed with lustrous black tricotette in a stripe effect is finished by a cape trimmed in the same silk jersey. Another black Georgette frock has a circular cape of black satin with high double standing collar and stole ends which cross from front to back. These frocks are really charming and in a sense when black gowns are not in demand provide an acceptable difference from the more usual models.

## WOMEN IN WARTIME

Coots and gurgles interspersed with occasional squeaks of infantile rage and the "hush-hush" of anxious mothers are sounds which now drown the music of the hurdy-gurdies on Fifty-third street where the many girls who child welfare station is doing a rushing business.

There is a perambulator parade every day as the Sixth warders take their babies to the neighborhood. FIVE-THIRTY-FIVE PARK AVENUE

is the name of the column. Address Garden Editor: "Chicago Tribune."

BY J. F. H. HEIDE.

No. 103.

[Copyright: 1918: By J. F. H. Heide.]

## THE ART OF INTENSIVE GARDENING.

A well kept vegetable garden by this time is a sight to please the eye and the heart of the frugal and the patriotic. Those who failed to start with us can still do so. The Tuesday issue always gives the list of vegetables which can be sown or planted during the course of the current week. This also enables the gardener to select properly a second crop to be sown in the place of something already harvested.

Check up your work in a visit any day to Tuscarawas gardens in Lincoln and Garfield parks and at the University of Chicago. Today at 2 p.m. the following work of next week will be demonstrated at all three:

114

MUSUMMER (COLD) RADISHES

MUSUMMER (COLD) RADISHES

PREVIOUS SOWING PRESENT SOWING

BED No. 2

On bed No. 2 the plan provides for "cold" radishes, followed by beans and radishes, followed by "cold" radishes. The first crop ("lettuce and radishes") has been harvested and the beans of the second crop were planted in three rows a week ago. Between the beans we now have two rows of midsummer radishes—Icecle is the best of them—in drifts about one-half inch deep, two to three seeds to the inch.

NORMAL.

Agnes Broome, Shreveport, Okla.; Minnie D. Colvin, Kankakee, Ill.; Alice B. Colvin, Sapulpa, Okla.; Harriet Connelly, Waukegan; Rosella M. Hartman, Junction City, Kas.; Ellen K. Irone, Greenfield, O.; J. Vernon Johnson, Monroe, Ind.; Arthur C. Johnson, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. L. L. Johnson, Alton, Ill.; Alice Pool, Crawfordville, Ind.; Ella L. Reamne, Ind.

DECORATIVE DESIGN.

Dorothy Lee, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Ethel B. Moore, Chicago; Ethel Harriet Buchanan, Chicago; Margaret Carney, Evanston, Ill.; Eva Lovell, Franklin, Ind.; Alice D. Phelps, Chicago; Esther Charlotte Bliebman, Nigra; Mary B. Stanford, Chicago; Gertrude Harris McCloskey, Chicago; Muriel A. Walker, Chicago.

NORMAL.

Agnes Broome, Shreveport, Okla.; Minnie D. Colvin, Kankakee, Ill.; Alice B. Colvin, Sapulpa, Okla.; Harriet Connelly, Waukegan; Rosella M. Hartman, Junction City, Kas.; Ellen K. Irone, Greenfield, O.; J. Vernon Johnson, Monroe, Ind.; Arthur C. Johnson, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. L. L. Johnson, Alton, Ill.; Alice Pool, Crawfordville, Ind.; Ella L. Reamne, Ind.

OLD ST. MARY'S,

PAULIST FATHERS,

Wabash-av. and 9th-st.

Low Masses, 8, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 a. m.

High Mass, 11 a. m.

Paulist Choristers assist in High Mass.

Sermon and Benediction, 8 p. m.

HOLY NAME CATHEDRAL,

N. STATE AND SUPERIOR-ST.,

CARMEL-ST., SIBLEY, West, and Chi-

Massey-8, 7, 8, 9, 10 and Solana High

Masses, 11 a. m. and 12 p. m.

Masses of Palestine and the Old Masters performed by Male Chorus.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

CORNER POLA AND CLARE-STs.

FRANCISCIAN FATHERS.

Masses, 8-30 a. m. and 9.

10-11 a. m. and 12 p. m.

Benediction service, 8 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL,

Presb-lyhd. and Fortieth-st.

Rev. T. Yeoman Williams,

Pastor.

10-10 a. m.: "The Ultimate Religion."

10-10 a. m.: "Turks and the Place in the

Great War."

Grand Auditorium will sing at both services.

THE NEW FIRST CHURCH,

Ashley and Clark, Fortieth-st.

Rev. Gilbert Wilson, Ph. D., Minister.

10-10 a. m.: "The Preacher."

10-10 a. m.: "Music."

Musical Male chorus and male quartet.

CHRISTIAN.

NORTH SHORE

CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

1124 Wilson, Terminal Hall, Clinton entrance,

BIBLE SCHOOL SERVICE, 8:30 A. M.

THE REV. C. U. MORRISON.

June Sermon Series: "What Christianity Is Doing to the War."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST,

SCIENTIST.

SUBJECT: SERVICES—

"God is Man."

10-10 a. m.: "Sunday School."

11-12 a. m.: "Bible Study."

12-1 p. m.: "Bible Study."

1-2 p. m.: "Bible Study."

2-3 p. m.: "Bible Study."

3-4 p. m.: "Bible Study."

4-5 p. m.: "Bible Study."

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# Society and Entertainments

It's Wonderful  
What Women Will  
Do to Aid the War  
BY CINDERELLA.

It's wonderful what women will do for the war. They'll get up in the morning for one thing at 4 a.m. for the canteen, and sprint all over the railroad tracks down in some remote railroad yards, hopping from rail to rail and from frog to frog, carrying heavy baskets and beaming benevolently.

Whereas before war times, any girl who ever left her domicile before 9 a.m. was as cross as two sticks all day and talked as if she were a martyr. As for carrying packages—why it simply couldn't be done. Maids, etc., to those matters.

Then there are the girls—one knows lots of them well—who won't walk a block in peace times. They can't walk, they won't walk, they don't like walking. But just happen down to the municipal pier and see a squad of young women drilling for the Emergency Drivers, with a real sergeant or something hooting at them the way a lake boat hoots at daybreak. There are these same girls marching and counter-marching, and breaking ranks and doubling up, and going double quick by the hour all over a ten acre lot, and not a word said.

It makes all the difference, war does.

But as for those canteen girls of Mrs. McKinlock's, they do work hard. The other day when their military operations began at 4 in the morning they were not looking exactly "perky" along about high noon. There in the charming little canteen in Grant park they were busy making sandwiches and wrapping them in oiled paper, but looking as if they would like to be taking a nap on the snowy white table tops. Yet, despite the fact they were tired, they kept right on working, and smiling—good soldiers all!

The little sitting room of the canteen has the jolliest and most charming chintz. Pretty blue, mauve, and red flowers, most cheerful like, which some how one ascribes to Miss Cornelia Conant, who is being a cartoon captain and in her leisure moments a decorator of many fashionable interiors.

One of Mrs. McKinlock's squads is of Negro girls, who naturally enough meet some of the Negro troops as they pass through. Gov. Whitman of New York said recently that Old Glory was first carried to the western front by a regiment of Negro troops who had since borne themselves magnificently in battle.

One clause of the regulations in Mrs. McKinlock's canteen I approve very heartily and second the motion. That is, no canteen worker shall wear camouflage, no rouge, powder, or lip decorations. This is a posted rule.

The new war recreation fund pillar in Grant park, they say, will stand directly in front of Mrs. McKinlock's hut. It's for soldiers and sailors and the proceeds of the Sox-Cleveland baseball game June 20 will go entirely to it. The canteen hut cost \$5,000, and I believe Ben Marshall designed it.

## ENGAGEMENTS

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cohen of Maywood of the engagement of their daughter, Anna C. to Harry E. Arkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Arkins of Melrose Park.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bracken of La Grange announce the engagement of their daughter, Emma, to Capt. Clifford Barrington King of the United States army. Capt. King has left for France.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Van Patten of 406 Webster avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Lulu, to Reader Jenkins Hubbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hubbell of Evanston. Both Miss Van Patten and Mr. Hubbell are members of this year's graduating class at Northwestern university. Mr. Hubbell is in a medical reserve corps.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Webster of 2319 Sherman avenue, Evanston, announce the engagement of their daughter, Evelyn, to Wilbur Wickman of Concordia, Kas. The announcement was made Wednesday afternoon at a social gathering of the Delta Gamma sorority. Miss Webster is a member of the 1920 class of Northwestern university. Until last January, when Mr. Wickman left for Boston, where he is studying in an engin school, he was a member of the 1918 class.

\*\* Ebenezer's Music Festival.

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## MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES' NET SHOWS DECREASE

Company Suffers from Increases in Cost of Operating.

Combined gross earnings of subsidiaries of the Middle West Utilities company in the fiscal year ending April 30, 1918, were \$12,157,121, an increase of \$2,536,905 over the preceding year, according to the report sent to stockholders yesterday. Net earnings were \$3,894,452, compared with \$3,502,786.

Total income was to the Middle West company was \$1,955,190, compared with \$1,824,069, and net income \$1,041,401, compared with \$1,028,584.

**Hit by Higher Costs.**

Samuel Inslall, president of the company, in his report to stockholders says:

"During the last twelve months the public service business has suffered decidedly from increased costs of practically everything entering into its operation. Particularly has this been true of fuel. The aggregate increase in the cost of fuel in the subsidiary companies due to increased price alone amounted to \$16,000.

"In order to offset the increased operating cost the various subsidiaries have been very actively applying to the state and local authorities for increases in their rate schedules. As a result of increased rates allowed for service or by increasing the selling price of other products the subsidiary companies have secured increases amounting to \$450,000.

These increases have been reflected very slightly in the subsidiary companies' earnings, contained in the annual report since as of April, the last month of the fiscal year, only \$226,000 per annum had become effective. Applications for further increases of approximately \$600,000 per annum have been applied for."

**Earnings of Subsidiaries.**

Combined earnings of subsidiary companies for the fiscal year ended April 30 compare with the previous year:

**1917. 1916.**  
Gross earnings ..... \$12,157,121 \$12,157,121  
Op. exp. incl. taxes. 8,562,680 8,117,400  
Net, from op. \$ 5,594,432 \$3,502,786

Rents on less. prop. 232,900

Proportion of net 10.14%

Middle West Utilities company from construction and operation of its own properties not previously reported ..... 78,674

Total ..... \$ 5,448,097 \$5,302,786

**Fixed charges to outstanding on securities.**

1,715,189 1,485,756

Dividends paid to outside 38,971 205,940

Total earnings account of M. W. U. Co. \$ 1,265,709 \$1,479,074

**Income Account.**

The income account of the Middle West Utilities company for the fiscal year compares:

1918. 1917.

Interest received on 52,682,635 \$ 564,789

Dividends received from subsidiaries 303,811 600,671

Other dividends received 10,145 12,851

Sundry interest 238,203 189,453

Interest on notes 364,483 225,233

Profits arising from revaluation of securities and from valuation of securities hitherto carried at nominal values were 116,654

Securities received from 60,661 196,808

Profits for engineering, etc. 93,588 34,828

Total income ..... \$1,955,310 \$18,026,000

Profits from direct investments 51,641,601 \$ 51,626,584

Common divids. cash 182,977 142,130

Stock and scrip. 192,000

Total income ..... \$1,387,665 \$16,464,948

**Balance Sheet.**

The balance sheet of the Middle West company follows:

**ASSETS.**

Securities, plants, property, goods, etc., at book value ..... 323,942,718

Less reserves against discounts on accounts, own securities, etc., amounted out of income for date 455,000

Total ..... \$33,554,718

Notes and acc'ts: Rec'd: Being advances to subsidiary companies for construction, etc. 2,752,720

Interest on notes, etc. 114,130

Cash in hands of trustee, on account of bonds and on hand 230,084

Capital stock issued 487,145

Capital stock, etc. 148,900

Preferred stock, etc. 11,662

Common stock, etc. 12,000,000

Less: 6% collateral gold 37,712,500

Less: in treasury 40,303

Three per cent collateral gold notes 3,500,000

Total ..... \$1,387,665 \$16,464,948

**BOSTON STOCK TRANSACTIONS**

**MINING.**

Sales. High. Low. Close.

Am Zinc ..... 1,189 157 157 171

Am Zinc ..... 180 400 380 420

Alcoa ..... 70 18 18 20

Ancorat ..... 100 30 30 48

Allis ..... 1,000 48 48 50

Bingham ..... 100 10 10 10

Bu & Sup. ..... 10 23 23 25

Cad & Hecla ..... 2,425 455 425 425

Copper Range ..... 15 45 45 45

East Bt ..... 10 85 85 85

Granby ..... 20 73 73 75

Island Creek ..... 175 65 63 63

Mo. Zinc ..... 183 83 83 83

Mo. Zinc ..... 70 5 5 5

Mo. Zinc ..... 100 27 27 27

Mo. Zinc ..... 100 27 27 27

Mo. Zinc ..... 300 50 50 50

**BALI.**

Boston Elv ..... 132 715 71 71

Do. Bt ..... 312 264 264 264

N Y H & H ..... 347 424 414 414

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock issued 1,205,582

Capital stock, etc. 30,632,900

Less: in treasury 9,748,000

Preferred stock, etc. 12,000,000

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## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

## APARTMENTS-SOUTH SIDE.

BRICK 2 FLAT, \$1,950.

5 and 6 rms, bath, stove heat; asphalt

stove.

\$195 CASH,

balance monthly payments.

2333 Princeton-av, 2d street west of Wentzville.

Open Sunday, 2 to 5 P.M.

FOR SALE-ELLIS AV.

Brick 2 flat, 6 and 6 rooms, front and rear

porches, oak floors and finish, for 2 cars;

rental \$1,220; misc. \$4,000. 5% per

month, all interest, no tax, no tax.

MONEY BUYS IT. Address X P 381, Tribune.

SIMPSON-CALLEN CO.,

110 S. Dearborn-av, Chicago.

FOR SALE-YOUR HOME.

Small first payment, balance like rent; bar

room, kitchen, bath, 2 cars.

RAYMOND G. HANCOCK &amp; CO.,

Austin 616, Columbus 8751, Oak Park 5622.

FOR SALE-YOUR HOME'S SACRIFICE. BEAT

up new model, 2 cars, 2000 cash.

will accept \$200 cash or your liberty.

FOR SALE-WINNETKA, IL.

FOR SALE-2500 SQ. FT. CASH BALANCE

\$10 months; 6% 4% 4% 4% 4% 4%

chicken farm; 6 rooms; 2 bath; 2 cars.

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INSTRUMENTS  
CIGED GRAND  
JANOS

## THREE DAY RED LETTER SALE Used Automobiles

At a time when material necessities great increases in the price of automobiles we are making a still further reduction in the prices on all of our rebuilt automobiles.

All late models equipped with starters, which must be sold during our three day sale, Sunday Monday Tuesday 16th, 17th, 18th, at our salesroom,

1616 MICHIGAN BLVD.

We have had experts examine the mechanism of these cars and price them exceedingly low. They were pronounced the best lot of used cars ever inspected.

During this sale we are making further reductions of from 25% to 50%. Owing to the lack of sufficient sales force all will be marked in plain figures. Come in and make your selection.

Regular Sales  
New Buicks, 5 pass. \$400.00  
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## Mandel Brothers

Misses' section, fourth floor

The newest in town:  
Misses' summer modes

interpreting fashion's ultimate decrees  
in terms of youthful  
verve and simplicity.

Misses' new  
veile frocks,

16.50

Featuring four fresh arrivals, one style as illustrated, in solid colors, foulards or barred effects; correct styles in a wide color range—blue, flesh, peach, orchid and gray—as well as white.

Misses' wool  
jersey suits  
at 23.50

A specially purchased lot of sports suits in shades of hydroplane, khaki, tan, gray or gold. Ideal for country club or general outdoor wear.

Fourth floor.

## The Aeolian-Vocalion

is featured here because of three principal excellencies: The full, faithful reproduction of the original artist tone; the tone-arm, which plays all records, and without bothersome adjustments; and the exclusive Gradula device, enabling you to shade the tone at pleasure.

Mandel Brothers—Aeolian-Vocalion salon, ninth floor.

## Mandel Brothers

Third floor

In the misses' and small women's outfitting section, third floor:

June sale of  
misses' dotted swiss  
blouses, 2.50Blouses of dotted swiss—  
with round neck yoke oforganza—the youthful  
model sketched. 16, 18  
and 20 years.

Third floor.

## Mandel Brothers

Third floor

Pajama suits  
25% under price  
at 2.25

Two-piece pajama suits,  
secured in a special deal  
before the latest market  
advance.



Pajama suits of blue-bird  
figured crepe; slip-on coat; tail-  
ored finish; flesh color; al-  
225.

Pajama suits of flesh tinted  
batiste; slip-on coat, empire  
effect; 225.

Pajama suits of chin chin  
figured crepe; belt all around;  
slip-on coat; flesh color; 225.

Thru Harrod's of London  
we will forward candy or  
chocolate direct to our boys  
in France. Prices: \$1,  
1.50, \$2.

Foreign Shops, ninth floor.

## HEALTH RESORTS

GRAND VIEW  
HEALTH RESORT

LESS THAN 3 HOURS FROM CHICAGO

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BATHS

"NATURE'S CURE" FOR

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Wonderful Results in Very Short Times

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Summer Session from July to October.  
Rapid preparation for College for boys  
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Land and water sports. If YOU have been  
from 12 to 18 you will be interested in our  
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General Business Course for Housewives. For  
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21 East Madison Street  
Between State and Wabash

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Dress Sale

Dresses on sale today suited  
to all summer occasions—both  
thin, cool fabrics for hot day  
use, and heavier ones for vary-  
ing climatic conditions.

White, Black  
and All Shades

At \$18.50 &amp; \$24.75

Values Regularly from \$25 to \$50

In Silk—Taffeta, plain or  
striped or plaid; Crepe de Chine,  
Georgette, Foulard and Satin.In Wool—Serge, Jersey and  
Wool Scrim.

A Wonderful Opportunity.

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Foulard  
Dress  
For  
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